ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,438—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P. & O. L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd Oct.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,, 1898.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,091	7th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Meccozzi	3,467	19th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 347	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallnöfer	4,765	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
Doc. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	10th Nov., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

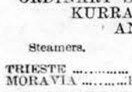
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 6th November, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 13, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Oct., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 20th October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

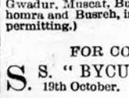
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

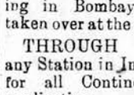
O. RUINAT, Agent.
80 Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPOUND PLAGUE TINCTURE.

PER SMALL BOTTLE ..... Re. 0-12
,, LARGE ,, ... Re. 1-6

PREPARED BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co., LD., hold a very large Stock of

OPERA GLASSES, FIELD, MARINE, AND TELESCOPIC BINOCULARS,

Both in ordinary Black, Enamel or Aluminium.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCLES,

Nos. 10, 20, 30, and 40.

TELESCOPES for
MILITARY RECONNOITRING,
YACHTING,
DEER-STALKING,
TOURISTS' USE,
ASTRONOMICAL WORK,
&c., &c., &c.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
BAHADUR CIGARS.
LATEST PRESS OPINIONS.

Shanghai Daily Press.

3rd August 1898.

In these disturbed and disastrous times when "Habanas" are not, and "Manillas" are only to be had by the most extreme favour, a cigar to sooth our shattered nerves is more than ever a necessity. Messrs. ..... have rushed to the rescue and have sent us two samples of most excellent smokes prepared by Messrs. McDowell & Co., of Madras. They are in the form of cigars, "Bahadur" chop, and from having tried them we can honestly recommend them as the very best to be procured for the price.

L'Echo de Chine.

Shanghai, 3rd August 1898.

CIGARES INDIENS.

M..... nous ont envoye des echantillons d'excellents cigares indiens. Nos lecteurs entrouveront le prix dans nos colonnes d'annonces. Nous pouvons les leur recommander comme etant de premiere qualite et doues d'un excellent arome.

The China Gazette.

Shanghai, 2nd August 1898.

In view of the recent prohibitive rise in the price of Manila Cigars, the new stock of Indian "weeds" which Messrs. ..... are now offering, come, like the famous brand of pens, "as a boon and a blessing," to the smoker of average means. They are "Bahadura" from the famed factory of Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras; they are extremely moderate in price and really excellent in quality. Altogether they are as enjoyable a brand of smokes as we have ever tasted.

Shanghai Mercury.

1st August 1898.

It is gratifying to state that the expected famine in cigars is now not to be feared, therefore smokers may rejoice. Messrs. ..... have just received a shipment of the "Bahadur" cigars from the well-known sole manufacturers and proprietors, Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras, of which we have received samples. We have tried them and find them excellent smokes. Therefore can recommend them to our readers.

The Wallasey Times.

INDIA VERSUS HAVANA.

We are informed on good authority that the Bock Murias, and other well known brands of Havana cigars will be at a much increased price next year, and the supply will be totally inadequate to meet the demand. We fancy people will now begin to see the true value of the Indian cigar. Such cigars as the well known "Bahadur" for a mild and delicate flavour, and the "Howdah" and "Dawson" cheroot for a strong smoke will hold their own against any Havana or other cigar at the price.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

1899.

LETTS'S DIARIES.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. R. a.
No. 15. Long, Narrow Octavo. A week in an opening ..... 7½ by 3¾ inches	2 4	2 8
No. 13. Small Octavo. A week in an opening ..... 6 by 3¾ inches	2 4	2 8
No. 12. Enid. Small Octavo. Two days to a page ..... 6 by 3¾ inches	3 8	4 0
No. 11. Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening ..... 7½ by 3¾ inches	3 8	4 0
No. 9. Octavo. Note-paper size. Two days to a page ..... 7½ by 4½ inches	4 8	5 0
No. 11 D. Octavo. Note-paper size. Three days in an open page for memos, or accounts and right hand page for accounts ..... 7½ by 4½ inches	4 8	5 0
No. 8. Octavo. Note-paper size. One day to a page ..... 7½ by 4½ inches	5 4	6 0
No. 18. Pocket Diary	1 4	1 8
No. 20. Pocket Diary, smaller	1 0	1 2

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 37. Folio. Universal Diary. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper ..... 12½ by 8 inches	0 14	1 0
No. 35. Octavo. Note-paper size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 8 by 5 inches	0 14	1 0
No. 33. Octavo, interleaved with blotting paper ..... 8 by 5 inches	1 4	1 8
No. 34. Quarto. Six days to a page. Sunday at foot, interleaved with blotting paper ..... 10 by 8 inches	0 14	1 0
No. 33. Quarto. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays ..... 10 by 8 inches	1 2	1 4
No. 33. Quarto, interleaved with blotting paper ..... 10 by 8 inches	1 12	2 0
No. 32. Folio. Foolscap size. A week on a page, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8 inches	1 4	1 7
No. 31. Folio. Foolscap size. A week in an opening, with space for Sundays ..... 12½ by 8 inches	1 4	1 8
No. 31. Folio, interleaved with blotting paper ..... 12½ by 8 inches	2 4	2 8
No. 23 D. Folio. Pocket Diaries. Gilt. A week in an opening ..... 12½ by 8 inches	1 12	2 0
No. 47. Octavo, Enlarged Edition, with Cash Summary, a week to an opening and space for Sundays, interleaved blotting, stiff boards, Cloth back	0 14	1 0
Blotting Pad and Diary, leather corners	2 4	2 8
Date Blocks, large	2 8	2 14

TREACHER & Co., LD,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TOILET SOAPS

Manufactured from the purest Material

COLD CREAM SOAP,
Emollient and Softening to the Skin.

VIOLETTE DE PARME SOAP,
Delicately perfumed.

WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMER SOAP,

Keeps the Skin Soft and Velvety.

In boxes containing three Tablets, Cash, Re. 1-0; Credit, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co., LD.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Comtitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicat Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A FOOD-TONIC OF GREAT EFFICIENCY, IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, ANÆMIA, ETC., HOWEVER CAUSED.

KEMP'S DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES of IRON QUININE STRYCHNINE

EACH FLUID DRAM contains

Phosphate of IRON	2 Grains.
,, QUININE	1 ,,
,, STRYCHINE	1-32 ,,

Price Re. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

THIS SYRUP is a Standard remedy recognised and prescribed by THE MEDICAL PROFESSION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. It is a POWERFUL and NOURISHING TONIC of SPECIAL VALUE IN INDIA—and may be freely taken by either sex.

The Company has a very large demand for this Syrup—which is always to be relied upon as PERFECTLY FRESH, BRIGHT, ACTIVE and IN FINEST CONDITION.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Complete recording or reproducing Phonograph, fitted with stopplines points and showing attachment Price	120 0	134 0
Records, Selections from Military Bands, Recitations, Songs, &c., each.	3 0	3 6
Bland Cylinders for recording, each ...	1 8	1 11

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COCA WINE,

PREPARED from the leaves of Erythroxylon Coca, is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of exhaustion, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.

Coca Wine appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. FOR PREVENTING OR CURING SEA SICKNESS IT IS NOT SURPASSED BY ANY OTHER REMEDY.

Per Bottle—Cash, Rs. 2-8; Credit, Rs. 2-14.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LEADING CYCLE. FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0 do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

FIRST-CLASS
AERATED WATERS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ABSOLUTELY PURE, BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.

		Rs. a.
SODA WATER	per. doz.	0 8
LEMONADE and other Sweet Waters	,,	0 12
SODA SPLITS	,,	0 6
SODA SYPHONS	each	0 2

Delivered free in Bombay or Poona. Bottles charged for as usual.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.

New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residence and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO., SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

COLONIAL SERIES OF BOOKS.

PRICE Re. 1-8 EACH VOLUME.

THE SECRET OF MADAME DE MONLAC.
By the Author of "Mdlle. Mori."
DUMPS.
By Mrs. Parr, Author of "Adam and Eve."
A LOST ILLUSION.
By Leslie Keith.
THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.
By Mabel Robinson.
A DOUBLE KNOT.
By G. Manville Fenn.
IN TENT AND BUNGALOW.
By the Author of "Indian Idylls."
THE STONE DRAGON.
By Murray Gilchrist.
JACKS'S FATHER.
By W. E. Norris.
A VICAR'S WIFE.
By Evelyn Dickinson.
JIM B, A STORY.
By F. S. Carew.
A REVEREND GENTLEMAN.
By J. M. Cobban.
THE POISON OF ASPS.
By R. Orton Browne.
ALDERDENE,
ONLY A GUARD-ROOM DOG.
By Mrs. Cuthell.
CHILDREN OF THIS WORLD.
By Ellen F. Pinsent.
A CAVALIER'S LADYE.
By Mrs. Dicker.
HEPSY GIPSY.
By L. T. Meade.
TODDLEBEN'S HERO.
By M. M. Blake.
THE GODS GIVE MY DONKEY WINGS.
By Angus Evan Abbott.
MY STEWARDSHIP.
By E. M'Queen Gray.
MY LAND OF BEULAH
By Mrs. Leith Adams.
JACOB TRELOAR.
By J. H. Pearce.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., draw attention to the exceptionally low Price at which the above Colonial Volumes are sold, viz., Re. 1-8 per Volume. The ordinary Price for this Series is Rs. 2-0 per Volume.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

A very large selection of all the newest and most fashionable Cards of the present Season.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH CARDS.

The variety of pattern and the beauty of design of these Cards becomes more noticeable year by year and the stock just received for the coming season still shows an advance.

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

A special artist has been engaged upon these productions, and the selection of water-colour painting of Flowers in pure wash and in body colour is exceptionally fine. Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

SPECIAL CARDS.

Messrs. THACKER & Co. will be pleased to receive early orders for Cards to be specially printed and stamped with Crest or Monogram.

THE MAHABOOB SHAHI KULBURGA MILLS CO., LD.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at Shapoorwadi, on THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1898, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December 1897.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect 2 Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the year 1898.

(By order of the Board of Directors.)

S. E. CHENAI,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th October, 1898, to 8th November, 1898, both days inclusive.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ELLWOOD'S SHIKAR HATS Rs. 10-8, Townend's Shikar Hats Rs. 8-8, Pigsticker Pith Topees, a superior quality, Rs. 3-12.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest Improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS, all Latest Novelties to hand by the Mail from all well-known makers. Our Prices are known to be the Cheapest in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED GENT'S STRAW Hats Rs. 3, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4-8. Gent's Tweed Caps Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2. Gent's Soft Felt Hats, all shades, Rs. 5-12 and Rs. 6-8. —WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co.

OPALS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have lately introduced in their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, Bromide Opals highly and artistically finished either in black and white or water and oil colours, giving most charming exquisitely soft effect with pure whites, not obtainable by any other process and not produced by any other firm in Bombay.—INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

JUST received 14-day regulator Clocks, superior make, strikes hours and half hours on a Gong fancy. Warranted for 5 years, Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Negur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"We were exceedingly comfortable in every way. The Table arrangements were particularly good and the cooking far above the average. It is the most comfortable hotel we have been to in India. W H J St—fd., Major, Sind Horse.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and ther particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LINOLEUMS, the most cleanly, cool and healthy of floor covering. Effective and Inexpensive, A splendid variety in Stock. Prices from Re. 1-8 per square yard.—WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.

MATHERAN.—PINTO LODGE and STEARNS HOUSE, TO BE LET, near Gymkhana, well furnished and commanding excellent view. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, at Bandra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets. by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NEW STOCK of Mancure Sets.—Nail Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Nippers, Files, Polishers, &c., on view at THOMSON & TAYLOR'S, 35, Esplanade Road.

THE only firm in India which makes new Combs and new Cylinders or Barrels to Musical Boxes Charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Reed and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Ballard Road, up till 12 o'clock (noon), on FRIDAY, October 21st, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for 12 months, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1899:—

STORES.	Deposit to accompany tender.
	Rs.
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Brick	250
Cocoanut and Castor oil	250
Cocoanut-oil 1st quality for Light Ship use..	250
Wrought Iron and Steel	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including paint oil and cordage	100
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeepers' Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2, for each Schedule. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer. Samples of Oil for Light Ship use must be sent in not later than the 6th October, 1898. Each sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 8th Sept., 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

PURE LINSEED OIL

SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"

CALCUTTA.

Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.

FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO

TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula. Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the TOOL from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones,

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanua Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,

"65 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Under the "BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of Wales.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
COLOMBO	Bank of Australasia and Branch
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras.
AGRA	Bank of Bengal
DELHI	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Carnarone—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCIES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest a 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 9,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee. Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bnk receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. intrest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per centper annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to R. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sumaccrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLOF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities ofEurope, India, China, and Australia purchased a collected.

DRAFS are granted on the Head Office and Branchesof the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe ad Australia. Remittances may be made by telegm.

The Bnk undertakes the purchase and sale of Governmnt Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives ame for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOAN and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securies.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. HARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREEN TEAS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Dolia Manchund:—

E D S—104 cases green teas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co. Medows Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of beautiful chandeliers of 6 to 8 lights, hanging and table kerosine lamps, hanging globe lamps of different colours, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors Shyajee Girjajee and Luxumibai, widow of the late Mayajee Girjajee, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Osmerkady Sewer Road without the Fort in the subdistrict of Mazagon and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 307 and containing by admeasurement (1544) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the North by the public passage, towards the south by the property of Dadabhoy Nusserwanji and Burjorji Sorabji, on the East by the property of Ibrahim Abdool Currim, and towards the West by the property of Jadow Jetha, and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA.

Messrs. BENNETT and

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	18 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 9

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE
OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life..... £ 9,675,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897 ..... „ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid..... „ 24,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE
ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 56, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 10). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c, Supplied

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Healthy residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL
and Hans Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	595

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	230	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg.Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,750xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	595
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
Colmatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	460
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	805
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhan Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	475
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough ...	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	620
Hyderabad	750	1,000	1,000	40	1,120
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	320
Indian Manfg..	60	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	190
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	810xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	202
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakemidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	930xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Manbooh Shah Mills (Guzerat)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,235
Mohanlal K. Pareki & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	92
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,775
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills..	7,770	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	... 20	300
Oriental.....	6,725	635	635	dvdRs20	180
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs10	1 025
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs10	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs3.	975xd
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,900
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	650
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	302½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	220
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	210
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	575
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.16	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	300
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	300
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Oil Co. Ld..	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	435
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,92	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	950
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Bradis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	775
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvdRs30	265
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60	440
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	385 1-2
Munmar M....	900	250	n.	15	230
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	585
New Indian ...	00	125	125	Rs 15	167½
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Siad	400	72,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	-	000		Rs 7	1,025xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown.....	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ot	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211x1
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld....	2,500	250	250	9 p 15	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	335
Kurrachee Landing	500	600	330	30	180
Jacoks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,700	600	1,000	dvdRs23	442½
Soundy & Co..	1,000	100		5	70
Treasher & Co..	2,000	500		0	1,000xd
Thacker & Co..	1,000	100		...	140
Telephone Co...	2,000	251		dvdRs½	26½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 55 m. Sun sets, 5 h. 36 m. High water, 0-2 m., 11-43a. Low water, 5-48m., 5-53a.
High Court Vacation Commences.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Mahableshwar, Victoria Terminus.
Bombay Millowner's Association, Ballot for a Representative on the City Improvement Trust, 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.
New Pachora Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.
Jalgaum Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 5 p.m.

EARTHQUAKE AT AHMEDABAD.—A seismic disturbance was felt at Ahmedabad on Saturday morning at three minutes after 9 o'clock (Bhuder time) which lasted for thirty seconds. No loss to life and property occurred. The direction of the shock appeared to be from east to west.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Buckollabee, a Hindu woman, aged fifty years, a labourer employed on board the steamship Obra, was on Friday afternoon working in No. 3 hold, when she accidentally slipped on some coal and fell into the hold, a height of about ten feet, fracturing her right thigh bone. She is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held on Saturday morning by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, at Gilder Street, on view of the body of Wamon Dhondoo, aged twenty-five years, residing with his parents in that locality. On Friday afternoon the deceased went to the Gosavi Tank to bathe. He undressed himself and jumped in, but, going beyond his depth, was drowned. Deceased did not know how to swim. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Guadur, Charbar, Muscat, Bunderabas, Linga and Bahrein, per (extra) s. s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per (extra) s. s. Melbourne, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A TICKET COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Hormusji Nusserwanji Sunjana, a Parsee ticket collector at the Grant Road Railway Station, was charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 3. It appears that the accused received from a passenger Rs. 5-9-0 as excess fare, out of which he credited only Rs 2-9-0 in the Company's book and misappropriated the balance to himself. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

THEFT IN THE VICTORIA DOCK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Sayana, a Hindu tally-clerk, with theft of two bottles of ginger wine of the value of Rs. 3. It appeared that the property in question was lying in a shed in the Victoria Dock and formed part of the goods landed from the s.s. Nubia. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Walton said that the accused was the son of a respectable man, but had taken to drink. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of September last 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, as the result of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners; while 5 horses and 33 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. Two hundred and forty-eight offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 28 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 44 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Wilfred Gillespie, a European lad, aged twelve years, a boarder in the St. Mary's School, Nesbit Lane, was removed to the St. George's Hospital on Friday evening, suffering from hydrophobia and died on Saturday morning. From inquiries made by the Police it appears that on the morning of the 24th July last the deceased was passing over the Olivant Bridge when the dog belonging to Mr. Campbell that bit a number of people that day also bit the lad on the back of the left hand. On Friday evening symptoms of hydrophobia set in and the boy was at once removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he died as above stated. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning at the St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased lad, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday morning, Mr. W. C. Webb convicted one Dawood Cassum, alias David Cassum, a Mahomedan who had been to jail several times before, on a charge of stealing a set of silver buttons of the value of Rs. 3-4-0 and sentenced him to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment. On Thursday last the accused stepped into the shop of one Hasham Haji Abdulla, a tailor, at Null Bazaar, and while the shop-keeper was engaged with some other customers, the accused helped himself to the complainant's coat, containing the buttons, which had been left hanging on a nail in the shop, and left unobserved. Complainant, finding the coat missing, reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused and recovered the stolen property from a Marwaree, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above stated.

CHARGE OF USING A FALSE TRADE-MARK.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Ismailji Adiboy was brought on a warrant, charged with using a false trade-mark, counterfeiting a trade-mark and selling goods with counterfeit trade-mark and property mark. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Rudolph Wilhelm Ehlers, sole agent in Bombay for certain manufacturers of alzarine in lumps, in Germany. It appeared that on Friday, in the forenoon, the complainant had been to the Market and, on going to the godown of the accused, he found several men and women engaged in the process of removing old labels from tin-boxes containing alzarine and pasting new labels which were an exact imitation of those of the manufacturers. Mr. Ehlers bought two old boxes and a box with the counterfeit label for Rs. 5-4. He also bought three other boxes with counterfeit labels from another Borah merchant to whom the accused had sold the same. Mr. Ehlers then appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and applied for warrants to arrest the accused and for a search warrant. The search warrant was executed in the evening and the boxes of alzarine found in the godown were brought to the court. At about 9 p.m. the accused, through his counsel, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, surrendered himself and applied for bail to Mr. Dastur. The accused was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and a surety for the like amount. These bonds were executed before Mr. Slater on Saturday morning.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.

BEFORE Mr. W. C. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Gannon charged Saidoola Khan Mahomed Khan, a policeman employed in the Bombay Police Force and attached to A. Division, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 72 in cash, belonging to Sultanji Said Khan, a Pathan, resident of Peshawar, at present staying in Bombay. The complainant arrived in Bombay from Peshawar in search of employment, bringing with him Rs. 72 for casual expenses, and put up in what is called a Pathans' Chawl in Khoja Street, where accused had also been residing. Shortly after his arrival complainant became acquainted with the accused and in the course of the conversations which took place between them the latter promised to find out a job for his new friend on board a steamer He also advised complainant not to carry cash with him, as it was very unsafe in this city, there being many thieves and swindlers, ready to pounce upon any new arrival. Accused further advised complainant to deposit the money with a respectable Pathan, named Meaji Budroodin, who keeps for safe custody money belonging to all the Pathans who arrive in this city. Complainant thanked accused for his advice and at about noon on Friday they both went to Meaji. Here accused took the money from complainant and gave it to Meaji, telling him not to part with it without his (accused's) permission or even to return it to complainant without his knowledge as he was a new arrival and was likely to be imposed upon by any swindler. Accused further informed Meaji that when complainant got a job he (accused) himself would come for the money and send it to his native place. Out of Rs. 72 accused kept Rs. 12 with him for current expenses and deposited the balance of Rs. 60 with Meaji. They then left. About 2 o'clock the same afternoon accused alone went to Meaji and demanded the return of the money, telling him that complainant had made up his mind to send the money at once to his native place. Meaji returned him the money. The same evening complainant asked accused for one rupee out of the amount of Rs. 12 kept with him, but the latter refused to give it him. Complainant thereupon alone went to Meaji and asked for the money deposited with him, when to his surprise he was informed that the money had already been taken away by accused. Complainant went home and found the accused gone. He reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused at 11 o'clock the same night at Bhindy Bazaar Road and recovered the amount. The accused in his defence said that he won the money in gambling with the complainant. Considering the position of the accused and the nature of the offence he committed, the Magistrate sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SUIT BY A MUNICIPALITY.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF RAJAPUR VS. BHIKAJEE MAHADEO PARANJPE.

THIS was an application from a decision of Mr. S V. Joshi, Subordinate Judge of Rajapur, in Small Cause Court suit No. 108 of 1897. Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar appeared for the Municipality of Rajapur, the applicant and original defendant.

Plaintiff brought this suit against the Municipality of Rajapur to recover Rs. 13 and costs, together with interest, under the following circumstances:—Plaintiff alleged that the defendant Municipality treated certain premises belonging to him and bearing Nos. 324, 330, 332 and 435 as four separate houses, and charged them separately with house tax, Rs. 21, for the year 1896-97, in contravention of the Municipal rules, instead of charging Rs. 8 only, which was the maximum tax leviable on one single house. Plaintiff alleged that the excess of Rs. 13 was unlawfully levied from him, and that he had paid that amount to the defendant under a threat of prosecution. Hence this suit. On behalf of the Municipality it was contended that the premises in question consisted of four separate buildings, having no intercommunication and were occupied by separate occupants and were, therefore, separately assessed. The Subordinate Judge of Rajapur decreed plaintiff's claim, holding that the premises in question should have been treated as one house for the purpose of house tax. Against this decision the Municipality appealed to the High Court under section 25 of the Mofussil Small Cause Courts Act XI. of 1887. A *rule nisi* was granted on June 21st, 1898.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said:—The reason which the Subordinate Judge apparently gives for his finding that the four buildings which the Municipality has numbered and assessed as separate houses are but one house is that they form one block and are connected with each other. This is not quite an accurate statement. The plan and the report of the Commissioner and the evidence show that there are two blocks, one of houses 330 and 332, and the other of houses, 324 and 435, and that a lane separates the two blocks, while there is a road on two sides of each of the blocks. Each of the four houses is of a single storey and is found to have its own separate doors of egress and ingress, and to be structurally severed i. e., it has no means of intercommunication with the others for the convenience of enjoyment. Each is let to and occupied by a separate tenant. It is not easy in all cases to say what a house is, but a very good definition is given in Stroud's Judicial Dictionary: "House is a structure of a permanent character, structurally severed from other tenements (and usually, though not necessarily, under its own separate roof) that is used, or may be used, for the habitation of man and of which the holding (as distinct from lodgings) is independent." Under this definition it is clear that each of these four structures would be a separate house. The present case, however, is rather governed by the rules framed by the Municipality, and under them a house is defined to mean "any building or set of buildings within the same enclosure and used by one and the same occupier as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property." Thus every building not used by one and the same occupier would be a separate house. By letting these buildings out to four different tenants (who are quite distinct from lodgers) the plaintiff has separated each from the other, and to use the words of the judgment of this Court in Rango vs. A. W. Hughes (p. j. 1881, p. 41.) the Municipality is justified in treating each as a house. We make the rule absolute and order the suit of the plaintiff to be dismissed with costs throughout.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION OF A MORTGAGE DEED.

APPA BIN KALAPA KHUMBHAR VS. SANTU BIN SAKHARAM AND OTHERS.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Assistant Judge of Satara, in Appeal No. 472 of 1896 Mr. M. A. Bhagwat appeared for Appa bin Kalapa Khumbhar, the original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. Manekshah appeared for Santu, original defendant and respondent No. 1.

Notice to produce a document is not required in order to render secondary evidence of it admissible, when from the nature of the case the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it. In the case of a mortgage the presumption is that the document remains in the custody of the mortgagee alone. Notice to produce would not be required in a suit for redemption in which the mortgagee must know that he will be required to produce the mortgage-deed which presumedly is in his possession, still less where he denies the very existence of any mortgage at all. Notice is also not required in a case where the Court thinks fit to dispense with it. The facts of the case, so far as they are necessary, are sufficiently stated in the judgment of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the Court's decision, said: The Assistant Judge has held secondary evidence of the contents of the alleged mortgage deed inadmissible because the defendants were never asked to produce the original. Notice to produce, however, is not required in order to render secondary evidence admissible, when from the nature of the case the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it (see proviso clause 3 to section 66 of the Evidence Act). In the case of a mortgage the presumption is that the document remains in the custody of the mortgagee alone, Chinto vs. Suga (P.J. for 1885, p. 247.) In the present case the defendants, being sued for redemption of a mortgage deed, which presumedly was in their possession, must have known that they would be required to produce it. Not only did they not do so, but they denied the existence of any mortgage at all. Notice to produce, therefore, would not be required in the present case. Notice is also not required in a case where the Court thinks fit to dispense with it. The Judge of the first Court allowed secondary evidence to be admitted. The Assistant Judge, therefore, if he thought notice could not be dispensed with and was required, might and, we think, should, himself have caused it to be given and awaited the result. We reverse the decree of the lower Appellate Court and remand the appeal for rehearing. Costs to abide the result.

NEW BENE-ISRAEL BURIAL GROUND.

THE consecration ceremony of the new Bene Israel Cemetery at Matharpacady took place yesterday morning. There was a large gathering. Mr. Isaac Elias, one of the trustees of the burial ground, opened the proceedings by stating the object of the meeting, and asked Mr. David Solomon, one of the trustees, to give a short account as to how possession of the ground was obtained. The latter, having done so, requested Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, the chief trustee of the burial ground, to offer a special prayer suitable to the occasion. At the request of Mr. Ezekiel, the assembly chaunted the 90th and 91st Psalms in Hebrew. He then offered a prayer composed by himself in Hebrew, English, and Marathi at the suggestion of the trustees. In conclusion, blessings were invoked upon her Majesty the Queen, the Viceroy, H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, and the Bene Israel community. The following is a translation of the prayer:—"O just and upright God! We have assembled here this day to appoint this place as a graveyard for Thy people in Israel of this city, who, after serving Thee long and many years, will be gathered unto their people in accordance to Thy will. We accept Thy justice as just because Thy work is perfect and Thy ways are judicious; nothing unjust comes out from Thy presence. Who can say unto Thee 'What doest Thou' and who can say unto Thee 'What workest Thou' because we all are the work of Thy hand. May it be acceptable in Thy presence to place the portion of every one of the people of Thy inheritance that will be buried here with the portion of Thy righteous servants and maids, who observed Thy commandments and performed Thy will. May their death be an atonement of their sins, iniquities and transgressions, and may their souls be bound in the band of the living. May their rest be glorious; and may they inherit Thy great goodness, which Thou hast reserved for those that fear Thee. Cause them to drink of the brook of Thy dainties, and may they find shelter under Thy wings, and shine as the brightness of the firmament. O God! Thou King Who delightest in life, we gratefully acknowledge Thy mercy and goodness, which is with us every moment. We beseech Thee have compassion on us from Thy heavenly dwelling. Leave us not when our strength fails, throw us not away at the time of our old age, and take us not away from this world before our time that we may be able to amend what we have corrupted and perverted, and complete our years in good old age. We entrust our life in Thy hands because Thou art our rock and the rock of our life. Deal bountifully with us that we may live and show forth Thy praise. O Lord, we beseech Thee, deign Thou to be with us, that we may fear no evil though we walk through the valley of the shadow of death Grant us happy and long life because great mercy, and the spring of life is with Thee. Deliver us from every kind of evil, disease and the plague which is now raging in our land. And let every sort of good and blessing for which we cannot ask on account of our want of thought and deficiency in knowledge come upon us. In Thy great mercy blot out all the bonds of our debts, pardon all our transgressions, and hear our prayer; because Thou art the Hearer of the prayer of every mouth. Blessed be the Hearer of Prayers. Amen."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewar," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London. England.

THE LATE BAI DINBAI PETIT.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsees, convened by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds in response to a requisition of the leading members of the community, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Allbless Baug, to give expression to the feelings of sorrow entertained by them for the death of the late lamented Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart., presided.

Shams-ul-Ulma, the Secretary of the Panchayat Funds, having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman briefly explained the object of calling the meeting.

Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji moved, and Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy seconded, and it was carried, "That this meeting of the Parsee community gives an expression to its sense of grief at the loss sustained by the death of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, who died on 2nd September, 1898 at the age of 69. The deceased lady had given about 65 lakhs in public charity, besides a sum spent on private charity

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the Private Secretary, and the A.-D.C., in waiting, which cannot be DELIVERED at Bombay by 10-30 a.m., on 17th October, 1898. should be ADDRESSED to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR until further notice.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bombay, 15th October, 1898.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 15.

AN advance of 1-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols in London to 109 3-8 yesterday. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 102 ; and Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·31 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £ 62 3-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-2 per cent,, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 3-16d., to 27 3-4d. per oz. ; and 1-4 cent in New York, to 60 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4 84 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay. For Yellow metal the quotation was 5 3-8d.

Consols farther advanced 1-16 per cent. to-day, to 109 7-16. Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities remained at 113 and £62 3-8, respectively. French rentes were unchanged at 102; while Paris Exchange on London was again higher to the extent of 1-2 centime, at 25·33 fcs. Bar Silver partially lost the advance of the previous day, being 1-16d. lower, at 27 11-16d. per oz. ; while in New York the value of the metal was unchanged at 60 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

The Goat Skin Sales closed in London yesterday, with a flat feeling. Heavy Bombay were 1-2 to 1d. lower ; and Madras Pr me also declined to a like extent. The total quantity sold was 1,31),000 Skins.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, market quiet ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal in a quiet market ; Brown Rapeseed, 35s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market quiet ; Linseed, 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal.

The Statement from London of goods shipped during last month shows that the missions to Calcutta of Plain Cottons were 78,200,000 yards, or 23,000 bales, and 3,100 cases ; to Bombay, 27,500,000 yards, or 7,700 bales, and 4,200 cases ; to Madras, 6,375,000 yards, or 2,500 bales and 600 cases ; to Karachi, 5,750,000 yards, or 1,000 bales and 1,500 cases. Of Colored Cottons there were 5,603,000 yards to Bombay, 4,650,000 yards to Calcutta, 1,390,000 yards to Karachi, and 500,000 yards to Madras. Printed Cottons were shipped to the extent of 7,950,000 yards to Bombay, 3,450,000 yards to Calcutta, 2,850,000 yards to Karachi, and 1,250,000 yards to Madras. The shipments of Twist to Madras were 1,059,000 lbs. ; to Calcutta, 600,000 lbs ; to Bombay, 500,000 lbs. ; and to Karachi, 100,000 lbs.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, yesterday, Surats and Arr vals quiet. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales ; Imports, nil. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged all round. The Manchester Market was steady.

Spot prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market were again without change to-day ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3d. per lb. for October and for February-March deliveries. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, including 2 0 bales Surats ; and the Imports 15,000 bales. The market was steady at closing, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total Sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 7,000 bales less than in the previous week, at 74,000 bales, and the amount forwarded to Consumers was the same in both weeks, at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales more, at 46,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 23,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 545,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in New York yesterday, at 5 3-8 cents per lb ; January Futures advanced 2 points, to 5·33 cents, and April 4 points, to 5·46 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 60,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 5 3-8 cents per lb., January Futures at 5·33 cents, and April at 5·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 1,990,000 bales, compared with 1,450,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton market has been quiet to-day, with a small enquiry. Exporters bought 100 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 132 per candy, and 100 Broach at Rs. 142 ; and the Mills purchased 300 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 133, and 100 Surats at Rs. 147.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	868	bales.
Wheat	5,253	cwts.
Linseed	5,496	,,
Rapeseed	3,729	,,
Gingellyseed	5,946	,,
Poppyseed	2,124	,,
Castorseed	5,112	,,
Rice	20,335	,,

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. The ss Florida for Hamburg has booked several lots at 16s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3-15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing either way, rates remaining steady all day and closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 3 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d. ,,
Francs ...	1·70 1-2 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening with an unsettled feeling rates steadied during the day, and closed at 94 7-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and 85 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day shown a strong upward tendency in a somewhat active market.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the Week ending 11th October, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 4th October, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 4. Rs. A. P.	Oct. 11. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88 0 000 0 0	88 50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,82 88 1,04 12 2	2,04 27 874 5 7
Other Deposits, &c.	5,1 3,9 8 4 15 4	5,01 33,037 6 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3 13 081 5 4	2 47,117 3 10
Sundries	25 67,. 93 5 7	25,52,191 4 9
	Rs. 10,14,09,755 6 5	10 21,60,220 4 4
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. .
Government Securities	51 49,838 0 0	51.11,072 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,02,809 0 0	70 54,414 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,79 18 792 2 11	1 64 39,638 3 8
Accounts of Credit do.	2 09 39 363 14 4	2,14 2,046 1 1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1 91 97 8 6 1 0	2 03 6: 5,8 14 4
Balances with other Banks	7,00 488 4 6	6 37,9 2 5 5
Bullion	1,80 1: 0	1,40 14 0 0
Dead Stock	13 14 22 13 5	13,12 18 1 6
Pamps	9 742 12 8	9 659 14 4
Sundries	15 01 963 6 2	15,02 079 9 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,05,55,913 11 2	81,09 631 1 11
Do. at Branches	1,67 07 24: 6 3	2,01 94 794 2 11
	Rs 10,14,09,7 6 6 5	10 21 60,221 4 4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,37,695	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,77,462	Inc.
Other Deposits	12,07,837	Dec.
Post Bills	65,994	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,78,161	Dec.
Loans	1,1 9,154	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	4,65,983	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	11,61,642	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	24 46,284	Dec.
Cash at Branches	35,87,552	Inc.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, SoindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,36,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	81	114	2	197
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	10,05,185	15,76,797	35,707	26,17,688
Total for 9 weeks	11,41,184	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,07,612	1,47,166	5,631	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	64	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	10,65,178	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ... Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ... ,, 87,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

TEMPLE—September 22, at The Nash, Worcester, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Temple, C.I.E, of a daughter (prematurely), still-born.

MARRIAGE.

CONWAY POOLE—LAMBERT—September 20, at St. Peter's, Dublin, William Thomas Conway Poole, D.A.C.G, Indian Staff Corps, second son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel M Conway Poole, Deputy-Commissioner, Rangoon, and of Mrs Conway Poole, Kingsleigh, Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Charlotte Barlow Lambert, second daughter of Thomas W Lambert and of Mrs Lambert, Kilquaine, Co Galway.

DEATHS.

HUNTER—September 20, at 31, Upper Gloucester-place, London, Major-General Andrew Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), aged 77.

TRIBE—September 22, at Awliscombe, Devon, Sophie, wife of the Ven W H Tribe, late Archdeacon of Lahore, India, aged 61.

WAUCHOPE—September 24, at 57, King's-road, Brighton, Robert Adam Wauchope, Major-General late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 62,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—October 11, the wife of F J Campbell, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

DUFF-FYFE—October 11, at Ballygunj, the wife of W E Duff-Fyfe, of a son.

HUNTER—October 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Thomas Hunter, of Kola, Midnapur, of a daughter.

PEARL—October 12, at Dilkhusha, Lucknow, the wife of Captain D Pearl, Cantonment Magistrate, of a son.

WARING—October 11, at Dalhousie, the wife of M L Waring, Esq., C.S., of a son.

WESTON—October 12, at 14-1 Sudder Street, the wife of C T Weston, Esq, of Murmah Tea Estate, of a son.

DEATH.

WORBY—October 10, at Cambridge House, Mozufferpore, of dysentery and fever, Arthur Reuben Worby, aged 35 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1898.

THE Governor of Bombay returned from Simla, with Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner on Saturday. On the previous evening the Viceroy took occasion to pay a graceful and well-earned tribute to the work done by Lord Sandhurst in combating famine and plague, and the cheerful courage with which he and Mr. Wingate met the difficulties and discouragements of two harassing years. Lord Elgin doubtless with good reason stated that his Bombay friends had returned to the front assured, not only of the sympathy of the Supreme Government, but of their readiness to help in overcoming difficulties, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the fight. We have reason to know that this assurance has been received with full confidence in its sincerity, and that it will be fruitful in practical results. We understand that the Government of India approve of the new policy which the Governmeat of Bombay have decided to carry out in dealing with the plague. A resolution will be issued to-day notifying that detention camps will not be established either in Bombay or up-country, and that passes will not be required from persons coming to Bombay or going from Bombay to the mofussil. It is believed that the public health can be sufficiently protected by the application to railway passengers of the system of examination found so successful in respect to passengers travelling to or from Bombay by sea. At certain stations all passengers coming or going will undergo a medical examination, and if in good health, will proceed at once to their destination. There they will undergo another examination ; they may then proceed to their own houses or lodgings and transact their business subject to the condition of remaining for ten days under the observation of the local authority. The Island of Salsette will, for residential purposes, be treated as part of Bombay ; no one will be subjected to any examination when going to or coming from Salsette to the City. This measure will enable those who desire to do so, to reside freely outside the city, while attending as usual to their daily avocations in Bombay. When it is necessary to disinfect houses, facilities will be given to people to erect small huts or camps, and those unable to meet that expense will be helped by the plague authority. It is confidently expected that the absence of quarantine, and the complete freedom of movement accorded to men of business of all clases, will tend to restore confidence both in Bombay and up-country. The rapid reduction of the daily mortality is a good omen, and will no doubt also do much to allay groundless fears.

DR. R. NEEDHAM CUST contributes to the current number of the *Calcutta Review* an interesting chapter on the history of the conquest of the Punjab, written by him fifty-two years ago, when he was playing a part in that conquest. He had forgotten the existence of the document, but he recognised the handwriting in a pile of manuscripts and found it to be a transcript of part of a journal which he kept from the day he left England for India in 1842. It relates his experiences with the army which moved from Umballa, in December 1846, to the Sutlej. He was Personal Assistant to Major Broadfoot, Agent to the Governor-General and was present at the battle of Moodkee on December 18th and the battle of Ferozeshah on the 21st, when the Political Agent was killed. He was then appointed Under Secretary in the Foreign Office and lived as a guest with the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, so that he was in a position to know all that was going on. He witnessed the defeat of the Sikhs at Sobraon on the 10th February, 1846, and accompanied the army marching on Lahore. Colonel Henry Lawrence, Resident in Nepal, was Major Broadfoot's successor, and Cust who was then but twenty-four years of age, became his Personal Assistant, taking part in the negotiations that followed, and by his knowledge of the language and "great intelligence in duties which were new to him" gained high commendation from the Governor-General. His services were of great value, everyone else being an entire stranger to the country, the language and the people. Two days after the battle of Sobraon the young Political rode down to see the army crossing the river by a bridge of boats brought for the purpose from Bombay. It was thrown over the central channel of the river, two other channels, one on either side, being fordable. The bridge was connected in thirteen hours and-a-half. An uninterrupted stream of camels passed over it for three days. The struggle of the converging lines of camels on approaching the headfof the bridge is described as terrific, and in the jostle several camels and their loads were thrown into the river. A second bridge was put together to enable beasts of burden to recross the river—the boundary between British territory and the Punjab. Cust crossed over and stood exulting in Sikh territory, and saw the army forming up on the river bank. A small force was sent forward to occupy the Kussoor, a once prosperous Mahomedan city. The camels got over the bridge, but the elephants had great difficulty in dragging the iron 24-pounders though the ford of the third branch of the river. The Governor-General stopped at Kussoor news having arrived that the boy Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, would make his submission through his Wazir, Rajah Gulab Singh. The power of the Khalsa army was effectually broken by the four battles south of the Sutlej, —as the Rani, the Maharajah's mother, intended when she urged the military leaders to march on Delhi and drive out the English.

The Rajah—who had his full share in working the destruction of the Sikh army—was expected to come to Kussoor in the morning ; but delay succeeded delay and it was midday when Colonel Lawrence and his assistant set out on elephants to meet Gulab two miles out of Kussoor. The Wazir transferred himself to the howdah of the Agent of the Governor-General. He did not make a favourable impression on Cust, who describes him in the journal as a stout, heavy looking man, past the prime of life, devoid of bearing or dignity, and without a spark of Rajput nobility. His manner was cringing. He had an escort of horsemen in brass helmets and picturesque dress and was accompanied by Chiefs of well-known names who had escaped the rage of the Khalsa and whose good luck had saved them from the English bayonets. As the cavalcade moved towards the reception tent the whole army turned out to look and the crowds of Europeans swarming round the elephants startled and even alarmed the Rajah. He had seen more than once what happened when the Khalsa soldiers crowded round the elephants of ministers whose popularity had waned. The memoirs of Colonel Gardiner, recently published, throw a good deal of light on such scenes and show how they convinced the Rani and Gulab himself that their only safety was to be found in sending the army to fight the English, in the sure and certain hope that it would be destroyed. To ensure that desired result the army was left without food, and Gulab kept his army of 40,000 Dogras at a convenient distance from the theatre of war. After a preliminary conversation in the reception tent, the purport of which is unfortunately not even hinted at in the journal, the Rajah was taken to the Durbar, where Sir Henry Hardinge received him and the other notabilities as representing the Maharajah. A number of Sikh Sardars were seated outside the shamiana. The Rajah went amongst them and then Cust saw the extraordinary difference between the Rajah's manner to them and his cringing to the conquerors. The Agent to the Governor-General, informed the Wazir of the terms on which peace would be granted. In Colonel Lawrence's tent the discussion of the hard terms insisted upon was carried on until one o'clock in the morning, the Wazir using every artifice of delay and prevarication to avoid giving an affirmative answer. But he had no alternative. We know from Lawrence's memoirs that he thought the conditions too onerous ; but he had no power to modify them, and the Rajah had no choice but to accept them. Besides, as we know from other sources, he made a very good bargain for himself later on. He purchased Kashmir for a crore and found no difficulty in paying the purchase money. He had secured for himself what was left of the treasure of Runjit Singh during the civil war that followed the death of that ruler of men, in which he and his brother, Rajah Dhyan, apparently took opposite sides so that whoever won, one of the brothers would come out on top. The next day the heavy guns came up. It was "a vast army," of 23,000 men of all arms, without counting the 5,000 men on the battlefields at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal and Sobraon and in the hospital at Ferozepoor. The camp followers numbered 100,000, with beasts of burden, elephants, camels, horses, bullocks mules "to an amount innumerable and incalculable."

Distant villagers saw the approach of the forerunners of these clouds of locusts with terror and awe, and Cust kindly endeavoured to reassure them, telling them that their villages would be protected. On the 18th February the immense host encamped, transforming the fields into a thickly populated town. The Maharajah was at no great distance and preparations were made to receive him. The young Political was sent to his tent to bring him in, and parties of different ranks were placed at certain distances to receive His Highness. Cust was the first European to take off his hat to little Dhuleep, who had never before been seen by any British subject. He seemed an intelligent child, small for his age—seven years—with a not unpleasing appearance though the expression of his mouth was unpleasant "Of utterance he had no power." The cavalcade increased in numbers at every few yards and the officials conducted it to the Governor-General's Durbar in the centre street. This was lined with troops, and six 24-pounders closed the vista. There was a fearful crush, officers in uniform, and out of it, who had no business there, filling the tent, which was like a bear-garden. There was scarcely room on the floor for the splendid presents to be given to the Maharajah and his Minister. The 24-pounders saluted his Highness on his departure. Another day's march and the Maharajah received a return visit from the Governor-General, in a splendid tent picturesquely pitched on high ground, the small escort so disposed as to give an imposing effect. The interior was "a beautiful scene of order and magnificence." There was no crowding, no confusion ; the Sirdars stood behind their Sovereign; the nobles of the Court and the Ministers remained standing, the Maharajah and his four visitors alone being seated. "All were handsomely dressed ; the carpets were most beautiful, and one side of the tent, being thrown open, admitted air and light, a view of the country before and the inferior dependents seated in the distance. On the whole it presented as mortifying a contrast to our Durbar of the preceding day as can well be imagined." Adjoining in a private tent, in which high matters of State were discussed, fruit, grapes and apricots were handed round. The next day the army marched to Lahore, passing through the splendid lines of the Khalsa Army, from which 40,000 had set forth two months before to conquer Delhi and drive the English out of India. That army was broken up and disbanded. The Maharajah was escorted by a company of the victors into his capital, who reseated him on his father's throne, the theory being that he had taken refuge with his British friends from his mutinous army. The excuses and evasions of the Minister to avoid admitting a British garrison into the capital, show how bitter must have been the feeling of the Queen and of himself when they found that the success of their machinations to destroy the Khalsa had been too complete. They had to submit to a large cession of territory, and the payment of the expenses of the war, the disarmament of the army leaving them without the means of enforcing order amongst the governors of distant provinces, or of keeping the Afghans out of the country and preserving order in Peshawur. Cust, young as he was, saw that the new arrangement could not work, but annexation seemed then impossible without an excessive increase of the army, and besides there would have been an outcry at home against aggression. The Maharajah, who was not guaranteed, signed the treaty which left him a kingdom shorn of its strength, to rule as he best could. The fierce Khalsa army had ceased to exist ; what was left of it being disbanded with three months' pay. The Lion of the Punjab had left no successor capable of ruling the army on which his power rested, and the whole edifice collapsed in hopeless ruin.

The report on the working of the Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency for the past year records a considerable increase in the amount of yarn spun—principally in the counts up to 24. But in the finer counts up to 40 there was also an increase. In the counts for 41 to 80, however, there was a decrease, attributed not to the discontinuance of weaving fine cloth but to the use of English yarn in preference to importing raw American and Egyptian cottons and spinning it here. The figures dealing with the production of yarn top those of years preceeding plague and famine. In the ordinary course they would have substantially exceeded them, there being eleven additional mills and 181,182 more spindles at work. But both plague and famine interfered. During the year, as we have before stated, the Bombay mills seem to have again overstocked the China market, the unusual cheapness of cotton enabling them to continue manufacture and export unabated in the face of falling prices. Hence stocks both here and in China are very large and prospects bad.

THE introduction into the Native Army has been officially sanctioned of the rule in force in the British Service, under which forfeited good conduct badges can, under certain circumstances, be restored by subsequent good behaviour. The restoration will have to be sanctioned by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General commanding, and the following conditions are imposed :—(1) freedom from a court-martial conviction ; (2) limit of five red ink entries in the general defaulters' book ; (3) possession in the case of rank and file of three good conduct badges ; (4) the conduct of the candidate despite the offence which led to the deprivation of his good conduct badge, to have been generally meritorious.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an extra duty pay at the rate of four rupees per mensem to non-commissioned officers and three rupees per mensem to sowars and sepoys of the Native Army who are detached from their corps and employed in the field or in India on general transport duties connected with a force engaged on active service or under mobilisation for such service. This decision will apply to men employed during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier.

THE marriage arranged between Mr. Arthur Cohen of 16, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, and Miss Nora Nugent, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, C.S.I., Member of Council, Bombay, will take place on October 26, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Europe by the mail steamer Clyde were Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India ; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel M. D. Moriarty, M. D., Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Meerut ; Mr. T. D. Fry, District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad ; Colonel W. R. South ; Lieutenant Colonel Hogge ; Countess of Wachtmeister and others.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe by the P and O. Company's steam-ship Sadlej on Saturday afternoon were Mr. C. B. Williams, Political Agent, Quetta ; Dr. (Miss) Benson, of the Cama Hospital ; Captain Geddes and others.

ENQUIRIES are being made with a view to ascertaining the relative possibility and merits of sterilising or pasteurising the milk produced at Government dairies throughout India, as a precaution against enteric.

MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce are reminded that, although the Committee has made a recommendation for the Secretaryship, it is necessary for them to send in voting papers in due time, each member duly giving his vote to the candidate of his choice.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR WILLIAM GALBRAITH, K. C. B., acting in Command of the Forces in Bombay, accompanied by Captain Piney, Assistant Military Secretary, left on Saturday morning, from the Apollo Bunder, for Karachi, on a tour in Sindh and Quetta District, by the steam-ship Kolah. The departure was private. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. H. SPRAGGE, Inspector-General of Artillery, Bombay, accompanied by a staff officer, left on a tour to Aden on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Sutlej.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK left Ootacamund on Thursday on tour.

ABOUT two cases a day is the present plague average for the whole Madras Presidency.

MAJORS MULLALY and Briggs, R. E, have been permitted to elect for continuous service in India.

WE understand that Mr. F. B. Mulock, Commissioner of Fyzabad, retires from the Civil Service at an early date.

SIR RICHARD UDNY, Commissioner of Peshawar, has applied to retire from the Civil Service from January 1st.

ON return from leave, Captain G. P. Campbell, R.E and Lieut. H. Bundulph R. E. are posted to the Punjab Command.

OWING to very heavy rain, the main line of the East Coast Railway between Hamma and Rambha was washed away on the 11th instant. Through traffic was not restored till after a few hours' detention of trains.

THE Plague Commission which has been ordered to assemble in India will spread its work over the cold season, visiting the various infected areas and collecting evidence regarding the course taken by the epidemic.

PRIVATE CARTER, belonging to the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Privates Howell, Macdonald, Snape, and Williams, of the Stafford Regiment, having been bitten by rapid dogs at Rangoon, proceeded to Paris for Pasteur treatment, by the mail-steamer Sutlej, which left our harbour on Saturday afternoon.

THE Madras Government's Plague Return for the period from 4th to 10th instant discloses a somewhat serious state of affairs. The numbers of seizures and deaths are still comparatively insignificant, but it will be seen that cases have occurred in no less than five Districts ; at two places in Bellary, eight in Anantapur six in North Arcot, five in Salem and one in Madura. In only 10 of these 22 places, however, were cases reported during the period, the number of seizures being 15 and deaths 9.

THE earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 1st October amounted to Rs. 6,14,044, being a decrease of about a lakh and a half upon the corresponding week of last year, when the frontier operations were in full swing. The increase for the financial year up to date is a little over 28 lakhs.

TRUMPETER Maggar Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry, who shot Ressaidar Amanullah Khan of the same regiment at Miranshah, in the Tochi Valley, on July 7th, was sentenced to death by a court-martial which tried him on September 5th. The Commander-in-Chief has just confirmed the sentence and the trumpeter will be executed.

FROM the 1st to the 7th instant 5 Europeans, 14 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 335 Hindus and 41 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 407 ; the death-rate being 46·7 the mean for the ten previous years being 43·4. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 22 ; small-pox, nil ; measles 4 ; fevers 63 ; dysentery 70 ; diarrhœa 11, other causes 237.

THERE will be no camp office of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Calcutta this cold weather. Sir A. Gaselee, Quartermaster-General, will accompany the Commander-in-Chief on tour, while Colonel Peacock, Deputy Quartermaster-General, will remain at Army Head quarters. As regards the Military Department, about two-thirds of the office establishment will remain at Simla for the cold season, toge her with the senior Deputy Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and the Attache.

WE have several times pointed out, writes the *Pioneer* that one of the advantages of the 2-feet 6-inch gauge for light frontier railways is that such a line practically involves no break of gauge, since wagons could be transhipped from the broad-gauge Our correspondent "X," however, ridiculed this idea in a recent letter by saying : "Fancy 100 broad-gauge wagons a day being taken off their wheels at the transhipping station and sent on to the front over a narrow-gauge railway to the front." Criticism on this was best left to an engineer, and it is supplied to-day by "M.I.C.E.," who speaks of what he knows from experience :—"If 'X' were up to date, he would have heard of a vehicle called the 'transportation' car, which enables a broad-gauge wagon to be carried off bodily on a 2-feet 6-inch gauge railway, wheels, contents and all, just as it stands."

THE following are among the recently proved wills :—By his will, which bears date Jan. 14, 1898, Mr. Woolf Joel, of the firm of Barnato Brothers, appointed as executors and trustees and as residuary legatees his brothers, Mr. Jack Barnato Joel and Mr. Solomon Joel, merchants. The value of the testator's estate, which at present can only be approximately ascertained, has been provisionally estimated for the purposes of probate at £1,226,659 18s. 5d., including his share and interest as partner in the real and personal property of the firm of Barnato Brothers. The late Mr. Woolf Joel was domiciled in England, and the whole of his estate will therefore eventually be charg able with the death duties under the Finance Act of 1894. Mr. Joel bequeathed to the executors the sum of £25,000, to be applied by them in or towards such charitable purposes in England as they in their uncontrolled discretion shall think fit. Other wills : Mr. William Cooke, £44,710 ; Mr. William Connal, £218,077 ; Rev. Canon John Compton, £19,059 ; Mr. William Welsh Deloitte, £65,338 ; the Rev. Francis Jourdain, £ 00,048 ; Harriot, Dowager Countess of Meath, £28,929 ; Mr. Jeffrey Morphew, £106,948 ; Mr James Barkeley Smith, £94,822 ; the Rev. Lewen Tugwell, £4,036 ; Mr. Edmund Minson Wavell, £34,920.

THE Queen has conferred the first class of the Royal Victorian Order (G. C. V. O.) upon the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen ; and Her Majesty has given the second class of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert to the Hereditary Princess. Both the Hereditary Prince and his wife are great grandchildren of the Duchess of Kent through her first marriage with the Prince of Leiningen.

THERE is no foundation for the report that has been circulated that the Queen will vary her sojourn on the Continent next year by going to Florence instead of the Riviera. As a matter of fact Her Majesty has taken the Hotel Victoria Regina at Cimiez for her customary March visit to the Continent.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, G.C.B., Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Edith Mary, second daughter of Mr. William Nicholson, M.P., of Basing Park, Hants.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will shortly take place between Christopher Stewart Fellows, Indian Staff Corps, son of General Stewart Fellows, Indian Staff Corps, and Hetty Claudine Lucy Byng, elder daughter of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Marshall, of 83, Ashley-gardens, S.W., Studland, Dorset, and Dinard, France.

THE marriage of Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen with Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss was celebrated on September 24 at Breslau. The Princess Feodora is the only child of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, now in command of the 6th Army Corps at Breslau, and the Hereditary Princess, nee Princess Charlotte of Prussia. She is thus the grand-daughter of the Empress Frederick, the great-grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, and the neice of the German Emperor. Sir Frank Lascelles was present as representative of the Queen. Among the wedding gifts were a dinner service of twenty-four covers from the German Emperor, a silver tea service and an Indian shawl from Queen Victoria.

THE Imperial Court at Leipzig on Sept. 26 sentenced an innkeeper named Peter Mindorf, of Verviers, to five years' imprisonment for inducing a sergeant in the German army, stationed at Aix-la-Chapelle, to sell him confidential military plans.

A MONUMENT to the memory of the Russian Marshal Suvaroff was unveiled on Sept. 25 at a spot in the gap of Uri Mar, where he defeated the French under Jourdan in 1799. The total cost of the monument has been nearly £30,000, all of which has been defrayed by Prince Galitzin, Governor of Moscow.

THE Queen had on Saturday (Sept. 24) reigned just two years longer than the "previous best," King George III. Her Majesty's occupancy of the throne having lasted sixty-one years and ninety-six days—from June 26, 1837 ; while her grandfather's reign lasted fifty-nine years and ninety-six days—from Oct. 25, 1760, to Jan. 29, 1820.

MR. DOSSE, the Queen's courier, has, it is understood, undertaken, with the s

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARREST OF ITALIAN ANARCHISTS.

A CONSPIRACY TO KILL THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

Nine Italian Anarchists have been arrested at Alexandria.

A number of bombs were found in a house, occupied by one of the prisoners, which apparently were intended for the purpose of an outrage upon the Emperor William, at Cairo.

Owing to the abandonment of his Majesty's visit to Egypt, two Anarchists, who are still at large, left Cairo yesterday for Port Said *en route* for Palestine. Simultaneously with their departure, a box containing bombs was despatched from Alexandria for Port Said which, however, the authorities seized.

THE MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN FRANCE.

The Ministries at Paris observe the strictest reticence concerning the reported military conspiracy with the exception of the Ministry for War, which affects to ridicule the whole statement.

THE PLOT SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

OCT. 15.

No particulars are forthcoming concerning the military conspiracy in Paris, and the plot remains shrouded in mystery.

The massing of 40,000 troops in Paris on the pretext of the strike suggests that something is afoot.

It is not known whether the Ministry or General Zurlinden, the Governor of Paris, is responsible for the massing of the troops.

THE THREATENED STRIKE IN FRANCE.

OCT. 14.

The French railways are working perfectly and the strike is either a fiasco or has been purposely magnified.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

A further note from the Powers has been presented to the Porte which insists upon compliance with the terms of the ultimatum.

The latest note intimates that the Powers may possibly concede an emblem of the Sultan's sovereignty over Crete at a later date.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

In response to the request of M. Delcasse, Major Marchand has despatched an officer to Cairo with his report. The steamer conveying Major Marchand's representative has reached Khartoum.

BANQUET TO SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Metropole this evening in honour of Sir Antony MacDonnell at which many distinguished guests were present.

In replying to the toast of the evening, Sir Antony MacDonnell said, it was essential in the administration of India to be an upholder of law and order and to maintain a kindly attitude towards the natives.

Lord Russell and Sir William Hunter eulogised Sir Antony MacDonnell's work in India.

VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO FRANCE

OCT. 16.

Count Muravieff has arrived in Paris and has had a long conference with M. Delcasse.

The Russian Foreign Minister stays in France until the middle of the week.

THE GORDONS TO LAND IN EGYPT.

The Gordon Highlanders have been ordered to land at Alexandria to replace the Warwickshire Regiment which has been sent to Crete.

THE ANARCHIST PLOT AGAINST THE KAISER.

Further arrests have been made at Alexandria in connection with the discovery of the Anarchist plot against the life of the Emperor William.

THE NEW REIGN IN CHINA.

An Edict has been issued by the Empress Dowager of China which promises to secure the prosperity of the country, and appoints two Boards of Trade, one at Shanghai, the other at Hankow.

Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Peking, has received a satisfactory assurance regarding the Emperor's health.

WRECK OF AN ATLANTIC LINER.

OCT. 14.

The Atlantic transport liner Mohegan has foundered off the Lizard and 143 persons are reported to have been drowned.

A NEW CAPE MINISTRY.

Mr. Schreiner has succeeded in forming a new Cape Ministry.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON. OCT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, OCT. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL OCT. 14.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae left here this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Coromandel left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 16.

Mail steamer Victoria from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-4

The sum of about £1,50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD ELGIN.

THE VICEROY ON BOMBAY PLAGUE WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

In the course of his speech, last night, at the farewell dinner at the Club, the Viceroy, after referring to frontier and famine said: we parted only yesterday with our champions in this fight, Lord Sandhurst and Mr. Wingate. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the cheerful courage with which my noble friend has faced this harassing duty for the last two years. It rejoices me extremely to believe that our Bombay friends have returned to the front, assured not only of the sympathy of the Government of India—of that there could be no doubt—but that we are ready and willing to help to remove the difficulties and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. I think the people generally are coming to recognise that our wish is to co-operate with them for their own benefit, and that nothing will please us better than to see them voluntarily adopting the precautions most consistent with their customs and habits. The spread of inoculation especially in the south, where it is reported that numbers are flocking in to the operators, is an encouraging piece of evidence in this direction.

MESSING ALLOWANCE FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

It has been at last decided that the new extra messing allowance for British troops is to be paid in cash. Soldiers who enlisted before April 1st last, and who are otherwise qualified must elect before December 1st next, whether or not they will come under the new rules. Men who enlisted in India between April 1st last, and the promulgation of the circular come under the new rules, but boys are not eligible until they are nineteen, neither are non-commissioned officers who have drawn their deferred pay, nor those on the unattached list drawing consolidated salaries, unless returned to their corps, when they must at once make their election. The above affects the whole of the British army in India.

CRICKET.

SIMLA VOLS: VS. PARSEES.

The Parsees versus Simla Volunteers match to-day ended in a draw in favour of the Parsees, who made 140 for six wickets in the second innings, while the Volunteers completed their first innings for 173, but only made 69 for nine wickets in the second.

Another coorrespondent wires:—Play began at eleven sharp. The Volunteers were all out for 173. Pruce added two runs more to his score and was run out. Mehta took five wickets for 52, Kharas three for 38, Bapasola 2 for 34, Davar none for 27, and Machliwalla none for 14; Extras 8. The Parsees closed their innings at 140 runs for 6 wickets, Kharas making some splendid cuts to cover for 49, Kanga 19, Mehta 16, Patel and Guzdar 15 and 13, both not out; Daruwalla 13. Philip took 3 for 13, Scott 2 for 34, Pruce 1 for 44, Hodges none for 24, Greenway none for 16; Extras 9. The Volunteers wanted 163 to win and one hour and-half to play in. They made 69 for 9 wickets when time was called at half-past four owing to the Simla races. Mehta bowled 4 for 24, Bapasola 3 for 16, Kharas 1 for 29 and one run out. The game was drawn in favour of the Parsees.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Public Works Department—Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, is granted ten months' extension of furlough.

Military Department—Lieutenant Harvest, 9th Madras Infantry, is posted for employment as Cantonment Magistrate in the Bombay Presidency.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEWS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 15.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—

Mr. Asquith, in the course of a speech at a meeting of his constituents, affirmed Sir E. Monson's declarations concerning Fashoda, which, he said, rare unanimously endorsed in the country. Their immediate publication was a wise step and formed a useful precedent. "To know what you want," Mr. Asquith continued, "to act as you speak are homely virtues not always apparent in the usages of diplomacy." Whatever Paris said, the presence of Major Marchand did not change the political status of Fashoda or the Upper Nile.

M. Delcasse's observations were quite consisten with this view. No disposition was made here to belittle Major Marchand's exploration. But if France accredited him as a mere emissary of civilisation, Egypt would answer, firstly, that an alien cannot acquire land there simply by evicting trespassers; and secondly, that, even waiving prior claims, Major Marchand's occupation was ineffective. "No true citizen" Mr. Asquith concluded, "on either side of the Channel would help to inflame those false points of honour which are the deadliest danger to the world's peace."

The speech is accepted as clearing all doubts regard, ing the attitude of the Opposition on the Fashoda question.

SLIGHT PANIC IN THE CITY.

The unexpected rise of the Bank-rate to 4 per cent. assisted perhaps by the first winter fog, combined to create a slight panic in the city on Thursday. Consols declined 3-8ths.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The Currency Committee resumes its bi-weekly sittings on the 25th instant, and the hearing of evidence will be continued. In the following week the principal witnesses to be called will include Mr. Donald Graham, of Glassgow.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

EUROPE IMPATIENT.

The *Times* publishes a masterly, exhanstive and impartial survey of the Dreyfus case by Sir Godfrey Lushington; also an equally remarkable statement of the case for the revision compiled from French sources. A leading article is also published which re-affirms the opinion that Europe is becoming impatient and demands a revision.

PROTEST BY THE SARVAJANIKA SABHA

POONA, OCT. 16.

A meeting of the ratepayers was held in the City this evening to protest against the appointment by Government of eight additional members to the Municipal Board. The meeting was convened by the Sarvajanika Sabha, and several propositions were passed condemning the action of Government. It was also agreed to memorialize Government on the subject.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 15.

The Cheshire Regiment beat the Hyderabad Imperial Service troops by 7 goals 3 subsidiaries to 2 goals. In the second game the 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, beat the Nizam's regular troops by 10 goals three subsidiaries to nil. It is the first time that the Nizam's regulars made an attempt at polo. Although badly knocked out by Contingent they promise well. The team was comprised of European officers. Splendid games are expected on Thursday, when the semi-finals will be played, and on Saturday when the finals are fixed.

THE SIAMESE POLICE.

RANGOON, OCT. 16.

To-morrow's Straits mail takes away three Police Officers, three Drill Instructors, and a number of recruits, for the Siamese Police. Saw Lu, second son of Thibaw Sawbwa, who has spent a year at Rugby, has been appointed Myook fourth grade.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE eighth annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting, inaugurated by the Bombay Gymkhana, was brought to a finish on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday afternoon. Though the concluding phase seemed to lack much of the vigour that was the characteristic of its predecessors, yet, taken altogether, the meeting proved a distinct success. Competitors and spectators alike pronounced the show as "excellent" and the executive are to be felicitated upon the high merited favour with which they have emerged through the ordeal, which at the best of times is no light one and this year, on account of increased entries, must have proved exceptionally trying. As already stated in previous reviews of each day's proceedings, every item was well got off to time; the alignments of the courses were all that could be desired and the arrangements for the comfort of competitors and spectators as excellent as could be expected and if anything did in the slightest degree militate against the perfection aimed at and attained, it was the weather in the earlier stages of each day's sport. At the conclusion of the meeting on Saturday Mrs. Creagh distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. Fischer again carried off the major portion of the awards, and, though the Stewart Cup has been for the nonce withheld on account of certain objections, yet there is a little doubt but that that coveted trophy, as the Young Cup, will fall to his lot. In Saturday's display there was nothing of much interest except, perhaps, the "Ladies' Driving Competition" which attracted eight fair competitors, nearly all of whom exhibited a fairly high class knowledge in the art of handling the ribbons. The short sharp turns of the course were, however, dead against the larger class of horses and vehicles and the victory fell to the ponies. The "Pony Scurry" evinced very judicious handicapping while the "Syces' Obstacle Race" afforded no small amount of amusement and excitement, especially to the masters, who followed and egged their men on round the course. The band of the Shropshire Light Infantry discoursed a nice selection of music during the evening and materially assisted in the closing scenes of one of the most successful Sporting Meetings ever held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana.

Below are the details of Saturday's programme:—

BICYCLE OBSTACLE RACE.

P. F. Fischer.....1
W. J. Willson.....2
J. Humphrey.....3

Eleven stripped for this event, which was run off in three heats. It was a sort of double barrelled Lloyd Lindsay and would certainly have proved a more attractive item had the course been better laid. Six were left in for the final, viz: Fischer, Rayner, Humphrey, Owen, Moore and Willson. Fischer was easily first, while Moore all but robbed Humphrey of third place.

TENT PEGGING BY HALF SECTIONS.

P F Fischer and H Parmentier	1
F A Reddie, and C G Webster	2
Hon P Thesiger and H E John	3

Fischer and Parmentier scored a touch and take in their very first attempt; the rest played sorry figures. Reddie and Webster however scored in their second run and this left Rome and Wallace and Thesiger and John tie for third place. In running off the tie, the former scored only a touch while both John and Thesiger took their pegs, a feat which would have placed them first by a long way had it been done in the earlier stages of the run.

LADIES' DRIVING COMPETITION.—(Gentlemen's Nomination.)

Miss Mills, nominated by	Mr Parmentier	1
Miss Glascott "	Mr Desaone	2
Miss Turner "	Mr Yeo	3

Eight ladies entered the competition ranks. The sharpness of the course was all in favor of the ponies and smaller traps, which practically left the competition between the three who were eventually adjudged places. It was a close thing between Miss Mills and Miss Glascott, there being but a shade of difference in the pace. Of the rest, Mrs. Hojel and Miss Purvies were the best.

PONY HANDICAP SCURRY.

Mr C Webster's gap Reporter, McCausland	1
Mr T W Birkett's gap Ali Baba, Owner	2
Mr D Graham's gap Seagull, Owner	3

Twelve sported silk for this event and the finish, which was remarkably close between the first four ponies, evidenced the extreme care that must have been exercised in the handicapping Hawkmoth, with 10-7, Fischer's mount, started from scratch and was only a length behind Seagull, 9-8, with 15 yards, while the winner, who had 35 yards, just got in by half a length in front of Ali Baba, 10-10, with 10 yards' start.

SYCES' OBSTACLE RACE.

Mr A H Froom's Syce	1
Mr F A Reddie's Syce	2
Mr R N Harter's Syce	3
Mr A Foulkes Syce	4

Twenty-two syces faced the starter and were sent away to a good start, Mr Froom's man, who negotiated both hurdles and the water jump excellently, coming in a comfortable first, the others making a good race for the remaining three places.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary, and Captain Berkeley Levett, Aide-de-Camp, returned to Bombay on Saturday afternoon from Simla by the Jubbulpore mail, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. As the arrival was private, only a few officials assembled at the station to meet the Governor. Amongst those present Mr R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Bombay; the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, Acting Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Captain Broome, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay District; Mr J. Tate, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department; Surgeon Captain W. E. Jennings, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay; Sirdar Umar Jamal and Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency, in company of his Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, drove to the Secretariat, where he stays during his temporary sojourn in Bombay. Lord Sandhurst leaves Bombay to-day by the 11 o'clock train for Mahableshwar. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Plague Commissioner, also returned by the same train.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.

Telegrams for all places in Porto Rico other than Ponce are subject to censure Spanish Government and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Pacim Assab restored.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th October, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	15	6	0p.m.	21	51
Teheran	16	10	54 a.m.	...	35
Suez	16	1	25 p.m.	..	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 16th October 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	30	...	6
" Karachi	0	23	...	4
" Madras	0	24	..	3

THE Socialist leader, P. Holm, until recently a member of the Folkething and vice-president of the Copenhagen Municipal Council, died on Sept. 26 in prison, where he was confined on a charge of having participated in questionable speculations in connection with certain sales of land to the Copenhagen Municipality.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

THE FASHODA QUESTION.

Of the many stirring events that are at present engaging the attention of the public, the difficulty arising from Major Marchand's inconvenient presence at Fashoda attracts the most notice. We are still without any official account of the meeting of the Sirdar now a peer of the realm and the French agent, explorer, or whatever he should be styled. A full week has elapsed since the ever-victorious commander of the Khartoum Expedition returned to Omdurman, and it seems about time that some authentic description of the Sirdar's mission should be given to the world by our Secretive Foreign Office. Even the *Standard* feels impelled to protest against this bottling up of information which the whole country is awaiting with so much interest and its remonstrances are echoed by other Ministerial papers. On General Kitchener's arrival at Omdurman from his memorable journey up the Nile, he found a number of telegrams from home congratulating him on the result of the Battle of Omdurman. Politeness demanded that he should reply to these complimentary messages. But for the fact that some of his replies were addressed to functionaries like the Lord Mayor of London, we might have remained for some days longer in ignorance of the Sirdar's movements. When the Lord Mayor receives in his official capacity a message such as that coming from Omdurman, he does not put it under lock and key in the Foreign Office manner. Accordingly the Sirdar's telegrams which was despatched from the Soudan on the 24th and delivered at the Mansion House on Sunday appeared in all the morning journals on Monday. "I hope your Lordship" the Sirdar telegraphed "will accept and convey to the citizens of London our grateful thanks for your congratulatory telegram, which I have received to-day on my return from establishing garrisons at Fashoda and on the Sobat river. We trust that the opening up of these extensive countries will benefit the City of London and British trade and commerce in general." The Sirdar has evidently not got the fear of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt before his eyes or that reference to trade and commerce would have been omitted. Lord Kitchener, if that is the name by which he is to be known in the future, indeed expresses the same sentiment in thanking the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and possibly in his replies to other civic authorities. We are indebted to Mr. Bennet Burleigh of the *Daily Telegraph* who remains in Cairo to watch events for some interesting details of the Fashoda incident, and other particulars are pushed here as well as in France. There is not complete unanimity as to what occurred, and we are still in doubt as to whether the British and Egyptian flags, or only the latter, was run up by the Sirdar. All the accounts, however, agree that the relations of General Kitchener and Major Marchand were devoid of all unpleasantness. So far from their being any display of ill-feeling the two officers we are told dined together; and to-day, we hear that the Sirdar replenished the Major's sadly reduced supplies. As to the future there is but one opinion in this country on the subject, and that is of course adverse to the recognition of any claim on the part of France to compensation much less to her remaining at Fashoda. The French papers are not so silly as to say that Fashoda must belong to France; but they strongly maintain that the matter is one for future diplomatic negotiations in connection with the "numerous questions raised by the presence of the French Mission on the Nile." In England there is no disposition whatever to admit that Major Marchand's intrusion has anything to do with the British occupation of Egypt—for that is what our friends across the Channel mean by their talk about numerous other questions. Still France's success in the Niger affair and the many—the far too many—proofs they have had of Lord Salisbury's squeezability, perhaps justifies the present untenable attitude of the Paris Press. Even little Englanders, except those of the baser sort, cannot be altoger pleased with some of the comments of our Continental cities. As usual it is in Vienna where least justice is done to us, and the publicists of that city are predicting another diplomatic triumph for France, on the ground that in its dealings with European States, the British Government is committed to a policy of peace at any price. If we are to believe an apparently genuine interview published in Paris, there is at least one member of the Brisson Cabinet who encourages the news put forward in the French Press. M. Tromllot, Minister for the Colonies is represented as saying that the question of Fashoda and "the others involved in it" would be settled in Paris, though nothing could be done until the Government received Major Marchand's reports, which it is suggested may be a long time on the way. Of course if they are forwarded by way of the Congo or Abyssinia there will be a long and to the Paris Government, possibly not unwelcome delay: but the British Government will expect that Major Marchand should avail himself of the quicker route we have opened.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

If we know little about what transpired at Fashoda when the Sirdar asserted the right of the Egyptian Government to that portion of the Soudan, we know still less about the actual terms of what cautious journals are styling the alleged German Agreement. In England there is a desire of course to know what exactly has happened, but no such impatience as is exhibited on the part of the German Press, which by circulating outrageous statements hopes to compel the Berlin Foreign Office to publish the real facts. According to one of the organs of the very influential anglophobe party. Herr von Buckha, Director of the Colonial Department, recently exclaimed at a banquet at Hamburg, "What is the Transvaal to us? while as another proof of the supposed *volte face* in German foreign policy the Kaiser himself is quoted as having spoken of "that unhappy despatch to Kruger." Count Honsbrich the new editor of the "Deulsches Wochenblatt" says:—"There can be no question," he says, "of a real community of interests between England and Germany in any part of the globe. At times they may go hand in hand, but Germany ought always to act on the principle that it is a case of necessity, not of choice. There is scarcely a country whose policy is so brutal and selfish as that of England. . . . I will not extol the unselfishness of Russia. . . . But the self-seeking policy of Russia is not so dangerous for us by a long way as that of England. . . . The *Vossische Zeitung* evidently with the desire of exciting Portuguese feeling, amiably refers to the agreement as determining the future spheres of England and Germany when the present Portuguese territory in South-East Africa one day comes to be divided. Much the same account however is given by a writer in the October *Fortnightly Review*. "The agreement" he says is in fact an arrangement resulting from certain negotiations with Portugal, by which the two great Powers divide between them a right of preemption in regard to all the Portuguese colonies in Africa. It defines the territorial sphere of each of the two contracting Powers in those colonies, provides for the consideration to be paid as and when the colonies are alienated by Portugal, assesses the proportions of the purchase money or leasehold premiums for which each of the Powers will be liable, and settles a multitude of minor questions connected with the eventual transfers. In short, Great Britain and Germany have become joint heirs to the estates of the Portuguese Crown in Africa, and, while undertaking the reversion in common, they have prudently provided against any clashing of interests when the time arrives for entering upon and dividing their heritage. The first result of these agreements will be the leasing of Delagoa Bay by Great Britain. The writer in the "Fortnightly" "anticipates that the agreement will exert a pacificatory influence on Cape politics and on the relations of the Transvaal with the Suzerain power." "President Kruger has nourished not a few mischievous illusions with regard to the attitude of Germany towards the South African Republic. These he will now have to abandon." The Berlin "Lokalanzeiger," the most numerously read of all the papers of the German capital, declares, however, that "the Transvaal will not be forsaken though Germany should move a little away from the South African Republic," and makes a curious appeal to France to espouse the cause of the Boers against England." "France, as the Power in possession of Madagascar, does not desire any increase in the power of England on the opposite Continent, and her interests are, therefore, opposed to the absorption of the Transvaal by the British." France hardly wants to be instructed by Germans as to its interest in Africa. The ante-English tone of the *Lokalanzeiger* article in only equalled by the scandalous attack just published in the *Berliner Tageblatt* on the English at Candia, an attack that should ensure the Kaiser a more enthusiastic welcome when he arrives in Constantinople.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

The Powers after leaving matters for some time in the competent hands of a British Admiral have reappeared on the scene, or rather four of them—for Germany and Austria still hold aloof—and it remains to be seen whether the failure and muddle of the past is about to recommence. The ultimatum agreed upon by Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, demands the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, urges the necessity of putting an end to the disturbances in the island, and hints unmistakably at independent and forcible action by the Powers should the Sultan fail to acquiesce in their representations. This independent and forcible action it is supposed will take the form of a land and sea blockade at certain places in Crete after the Christian inhabitants have been removed to positions of safety. If we are to believe a Vienna journal, the Sultan will save the Powers this trouble as he bows to the inevitable—if it really is the inevitable—and recalls his troops. It is said that he came to this determination in finding that he could not hope for any active assistance from his only friend, the Kaiser. In Paris they are somewhat sceptical as they have reason to be from past experience of Abdul Hamid's victories over the Powers; and anticipations of resistance on the part of the Sultan as the result of German and Austrian action or rather inaction are indulged. Such resistance it is pointed out may lead to coercion and perhaps to "the great crisis." The *Temps* does not hesitate to say that the German Emperor has rendered a disservice to Europe, peace, civilization, progress, and that Christianity, of which he is about to pose at Jerusalem as the representative. In England there is a desire in some quarters that we could wash our hands of the whole affair and bestow undivided attention to matters of more importance to us in other parts of the world.

THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

That "degraded criminal," Kang-Yu-Wei must be congratulating himself that he was able to make good his escape, for had he remained behind in Pekin he is certain to have met the fate of his unhappy brother and the five other poor wretches, whose reforming zeal has been ended by the executioner. Kang-Yu-Wei took refuge on board the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Ballaarat, and before that vessel sailed for Hong-Kong, he gave the "Times" correspondent at Shanghai an interesting account of the events that led up to the re-establishment in power of that interesting lady Tau Hsi, Empress Dowager. Kang-Yu-Wei who is 40 years old, and a professor, left Peking on Sept. 20 in compliance with a secret message from the Emperor warning him of his danger, and urging him to endeavour to obtain assistance from those interested in the country's welfare. The present commotion is entirely due to the action of the Manchu party, headed by the Empress Dowager and the Viceroy Yung Lu. The high Manchu officials were displeased at the Emperor's leaning towards the Chinese Reform party, and decided to restore the Dowager's Regency. According to Kang-Yu-Wei, the Dowager's party is bound by an understanding with the Russians, whereby the latter, in consideration of the support of Russian interests, undertake to presserve Manchuria as the seat of the dynasty and to maintain Manchu rule in China. In pursuance of this compact, the gradual substitution of Manchus in all high offices and military commands began last year under the direction of the Empress Dowager, thus creating sources of friction with the Emperor, whose dethronement was frequently threatened. In view of the significant intimation since made, that doctors have been summoned from all parts of the Empire to attend the Emperor, it is interesting to know that the poor Young Monarch is, or was ten days ago, in excellent health. Kang-Yu-Wei describes the Emperor's capacity for work and eagerness for progress as remarkable. He is convinced, however, that it is impossible to overcome opposition without the assistance of England, which he endeavoured to obtain for his recent progressive measures. Kang-Yu-Wei urges that England now has an opportunity to intervene and restore the Emperor to the Throne, whereby she would earn the gratitude of the Chinese people. He also observes, that unless protection is afforded to the victims of the "coup d'Etat" it will be impossible henceforward for any native official to support British interests. Will Lord Salisbury rise to the occasion? His friends are urging the immediate cancelling of Hsu-Yung-I's restoration to the Tsung-li-Yamen which could only have been intended an affront to this country at whose instance that worthy was dismissed. That Li Hung Chang has profited by the Palace revolution is clear, but to what extent is not at present known. That Chang yin Huan is in trouble was only what may have been expected when it is remembered that he received a knighthood from the Queen at the time of the Jubilee. He seems to have been condemned to the tender care of the executioner but afterwards spared, possibly for a monetary consideration or considerations.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

M. Brisson may be a semi-traitor, as M. Deroulede who supported that eminent patriot le brav General styles him, or "a wretch" and "a bandit" to quote two of the milder terms applied to him by M. Rochefort, but he is certainly a courageous statesman, and his determination in face of outside clamour and apparently inside lukewarmness, to insist on revision, has been the best thing that has happened to France for many a long day. Public interest here in the affaire Dreyfus has been stimulated by the details puolished in the *Observer* of the alleged cold blooded revelations said to have been made by the redoubtable Esterhazy during his visit to London. By the way more of the papers I believe have stated correctly where Esterhazy resided. The rooms he occupied are those over a well-known hatter's shop in St. James' street exactly facing the Conservative Club. The Society of Arts which erects tablets on houses that have been occupied by very celebrated men, must not forget to make a note of Esterhazy's London address. "The bordereau," Major Esterhazy is represented as having said, "was intended to constitute the material proof of Dreyfus' guilt. All the Intelligence Department had managed to find out against Dreyfus, was in the nature of moral proof. It was known through the French spy service in Berlin, that certain documents had reached the German General staff which Dreyfus alone could have obtained. And it was the list of these documents, whose arrival at Berlin had been signalised to our Intelligence Department, which constituted the "bordereau." There being no moral proof, Colonel Sandherr "who was an Alsatian like Dreyfus, but intensely anti-Semitic," determined to forge this proof. Esterhazy continued or rather as the "Observer's" article is republished on his behalf I should say is reported to have continued:—"When Colonel Sandherr told me to write out the "bordereau," I did so without the slightest compunction or hesitation. I am one of those men who are soldiers by profession, and who cling to the old Mediæval traditions of military discipline." Esterhazy is also represented as saying that the letter containing the phrase "Ce canaille de D—" to have been written by Colonel Schwartzkoppen; the D. in question, as the General Staff was aware, was a certain moulding contractor. Esterhazy has, we learn from Paris, forwarded to the War Minister a denial of the *Observer's* statements, adding that in coming to London on the invitation of the *Observer* correspondent in Paris and holding conversations with the proprietress, Mrs. Rachael Beer, (*nee* Sassoon) he fell into a trap," designed to elicit evidence intended to influence the Revision Commissions; but he congratulates, himself that he escaped the net. The *Daily News* not to be outdone by its Sunday contemporary, has created another sensation by what looks like a rehash of a story published months ago by a Paris paper the "Croix" to the effect that M. Casimir Perier resigned the presidentship of the Republic to appease the anger of the German Emperor, because despatches writ en to him by his Ambassador, Count Muster, on the subject of the Dreyfus case, were extracted from the couriers bag *en route*, read, photographed and sent to Paris.

SIR JOHN JARDINE IN SCOTLAND.

Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., has spoken on several platforms north of the Tweed during the last few months. At Dalbeattie he supported Mr. Robinson Souttar, M.P., for Dumfriesshire, at an anti-spirituous liquor meeting where Sir John declared himself in favour of Local Veto in preference to a system of putting public houses under municipal management. At Motherwell he addressed an audience of about 1,200 people on Indian affairs, when a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. John Colville, M.P. (North East Lanarkshire) and seconded by Captain Pirie, M.P. (North Aberdeen), who expressed a hope that Sir John would be returned to Parliament. According to the Scotch newspapers Sir John Jardine has been invited by several constituencies that he has visited, but at the time this mail leaves nothing has been definitely settled. He was about to deliver an address to the Society of Odd Fellows in the Stewartry of Kirkudbright.

SIR JOHN SCOTT, K.C.M.G.

It will interest the numerous Bombay friends of Sir John Scott to learn that he is about to enter upon his new duties as Deputy Judge Advocate-General to which he was appointed upon his retirement from service in Egypt, on which as a legal reformer he has left his mark. Sir John, who has been staying for some time past at Buxton for the benefit of his health, not so satisfactory as could be wished, returns to London at the end of next week.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BOMBAY.

These things are kept very quiet, as the Queen is very averse to the higher official appointments being announced in the Press until she has given her sanction; but so far as I can learn, no choice of a successor to the late Sir Charles Farran has yet been definitely made. Among the candidates is Mr. William Arnold Statham whose claim I fancy is mainly based on political services rendered to the Conservative party. Mr. Statham, who is a member of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1883, stood as Conservative candidate for South-West Bethnal Green at the general election of 1895, and reduced Mr. Pickersgills majority from 1035 to 279. The names of Mr. Inverarity and Mr. James Jardine, Q.C., are also mentioned in connection with the vacancy. I have reason to believe that the appointment would be accepted by Sir Comer Petheram, late Chief Justice of Bengal, if it were offered to him. He was an aspirant for a seat in the Secretary of State's Council the other day, and is apparently desirous of getting into harness again. I do not know whether there is any precedent for such an appointment, but however that may be, I am inclined to doubt if the new Chief Justice of Bombay will be Sir Comer Petheram. If the Liberals were in power, the position might be offered to Mr. E. I Trevelyan who has just retired from the Calcutta Bench, and who it will be remembered was considered to have had a good chance of succeeding Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Trevelyan is a cousin of the ex-Liberal Cabinet Minister, Sir George Trevelyan.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Hon'ble Thomas Francis Bayard the recent popular Ambassador of the United States to this country; the Right Hon'ble Sir Arthur Forwood, Liverpool merchant, Conservative member for the Ormskirk division of Lancashire, and ex-Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty; Mr. Byrnes, Premier and Attorney-General of Queensland; Sir Patrick Talbot, Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords and one of the leading Governors of Wellington College; Sir Henry MacAndrew originator of the Volunteer movement in the Highlands; Sir John Watson, Bart., Major-General Andrew Hunter, Major-General R. A. Wauchope, Mr. William Wilson, the distinguished Railway Engineer; Mr. Thomas Gee, a well-known Radical and Non-conformist leader in Wales; Fanny Davenport, distinguished actress, M. Felix Desprey, the veteran French diplomatist, and Enrico Cosenz the Garibaldian General.

MILITARY NEWS.

A FURTHER small grant has been sanctioned by the Government of India with a view to enabling the construction of the district staff office at Shillong to be completed during the current financial year.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant to the native members of the Bombay section of submarine mining lascars employed in the recent frontier operations, of the gratuity awarded in connection with the same to havildars naiks and sepoys.

The services of Major W. A. Gale, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his offices as officiating Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Government of India have ruled that postal charges incurred by men of Burma battalions, in addressing letters to their families in India, cannot be admitted as a charge against the State, service in Burma not being foreign service for Burma battalions.

The following appointments are made:—

2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Captain Clarke to be Adjutant, vice Captain Jones.

Captain Cunningham, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to be Assistant to the Commissariat Officer, Kohat-Kurram Force, vice Lieutenant O'Reilly, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, vacated.

Hill Depot, Pachmarhi—Lieutenant Deacon, Connaught Rangers, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Scarman, vacated.

26th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant O. H. Lawson, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Wallon, seconded for appointment as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair.

1st Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant Turton, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Martin, seconded for employment in British East Africa, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Transport Department. Lieutenant Herdon (Officiating Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry) to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Turton.

2nd Madras Lancers—Lieutenant Henderson, Supernumerary, to be Squadron Officer, vice Captain Priestly, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

14th Bombay Infantry.—Captain MacGeorge, Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant Parker, seconded for employment in the Commissariat Transport Department.

17th Bombay

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain C. J. Denny, with the overland mails of the 30th September, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Anthony Surg Lt R W
Battye Surg Lt W
Bolton Surg Lt H
Bird 2nd Lt G S
Battye Mr W R
Blair Mr F
Beadon Mr W R
Chapman Miss T
Costello 2nd Lt J L
Cockburn Mr G H
Dalmas Mr E de St
Dunbar Miss
Dunbar Miss I
Douglas Mr W E
Evans Mr W H
Eckford 2nd Lt A B
Goodfellow 2nd Lt G D
Granville Mr H C
Hill Mr H
Hawkins Mr R S
Hamilton Capt H, Mrs and child
Hunter Surg Lt T
Hogge 2nd Lt L R
Jesse Miss Q
Johnstone 2nd Lt W E
Kensington 2nd Lt E C
Liston Surg Lt W G
Lawrence Mrs
Moffat Miss
Mowbray 2nd Lt C H
Meakin Mr A B
Molony 2nd Lt A D
Money 2nd Lt E F D
Murray 2nd Lt Hon A
McDonnell 2nd Lt
Moens 2nd Lt A W
McConaghy 2nd Lt
Newborn Mr C
Norris Surg Lt I S
Ophin Miss
Orpen Surg Lt C W G
Pepys 2nd Lt G L
Plowden Mr
Pennell Mr R H
Rooke Lt G A R N
Smith Lt A L F
Sandeman 2nd Lt A P
Sandys 2nd Lt E R C
Stewart Surg Lt G E
Shaw 2nd Lt H D
Stewart Mr Donald
Sherwood Mr and Mrs
Tucker Surg Lieut F F G
Thompson Surg Lt F S C
Twigg Surg Lt H J R
Thomas Mr R H
Turnbull Very Lt
Tandy Lieut M C
Webb Mr and Mrs
Wynter Lt F A
Watson Surg Lt J W
Wilson 2nd Lt G E H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Austen Mr H G
Boteler Mr R
Barr Lt Col
Brett Mr and Mrs
Baillie Mr D C
Burn Mr J G
Brereton Mr R H and Mrs
Barlow Mr G I
Ball Mr
Butler Mr J
Banbury Mr W
Boyd Surg Lt
Clark Mr W
Couthard Mr J R
Cross Mr
Cruickshank Mr J
Daniell Lt E
Downes Lt R N
Dumergue Mr W
Eves Mr G W
Fry Mr F D
Firth Capt F E
Gibbs Mr M C
Goyder Mr G B
Goodall Mr C
Gaussen Mr C
Gale Mr
Harrison Mr P
Hoare Mr A
Hogge Lt Col
Hewett Mrs
Harris Mr L T
Jacobs Col and Mrs
Johnstone Capt B and Mrs
Lewin Mr N
Lee Capt A
Mamfield Mrs
Medley Major C
Moriarty Surg Lt
McFarlane Mr D
Maxwell Mr J F
McCudden Mr E
Mansfield Major H
Main Mr R C
Palmer Mr G J
Pearson Mr C F and Mrs
Pierpoint Mr A E
Paterson Mr G A
Pilkington Mr A
Pritchard Mrs
Pelly Mr C P
Puzey Mr E W
Quick Lt L E
Rougers Mr C P
Rice Lt H A and Mrs
Roper Mr C
Rotherham Lt A
Ridgeway Mrs F
Routh Col W
Schmidt Mr W H
Speer Mr J
Stanfield Mr and Mrs
Swinnerton Mr
Short Lt W A
Sanders Mr A F
Stobart Mr G H
Shuttleworth Mr A
Thomas Mr R G
Wilcocks Mrs
Walker Mr J
Wachtmeister Countess
Wilson Capt E
Young Mr Elton, Mrs and infant
Young Capt F de B and Mrs
Zeigler Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson Dr
Boyd Dr J
Fraser Dr J S
Noble Dr H A E
Patrick Dr H C
Sangai Mr R D
Thomas Dr
Walker Mr T G
Woodward Dr

FROM VENICE.—Stone Mr J H

FROM ADEN.

Fitzgerald Gunner
Jenkins Mrs and infant
Watts Mr C H

FRENCH INDIA.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Since the adoption of the local self-government system by the Republic of France, the Franco-Indian provinces have been governed by the new *regime*. The original *decret* authorising the creation of the organisation is dated 25th January, 1879, but certain modification were introduced on the 30th February, 1884, successors L. Hebrard and Alype Pierre were Senateur and Depute for India, respectively, at the time the change in the local administration was made law. Monsieur L. Laugier was then Governor of French India, and Monsieur E. Hecquet became Mayor of the town and President of the Municipality on the 12th March, 1880. From January, 1879 to date, no less than nineteen changes in the Chief Magistracy of the country have taken place. Eight only of the Governors have been "pucka," and the rest acting. Under the new system the General Council (Conceil General), has absolute and uncontrolled power over all items of receipt and expenditure. New taxes cannot be levied, nor existing ones repealed without a majority vote in the Council Chamber. The system of "local self-government" is unquestionably correct in theory and may be made so in practice, provided the people who exercise the controlling power can be brought to understand and appreciate the privileges and advantages which it confers upon all classes of good and proper citizens. Pondicherry was the first Indian province to adopt the new form of Government, where it has now been in full force close upon twenty years. Its success has been varied, but on the whole favourable. It has completely demonstrated the fact, however, that when judiciously and economically administered, the local self-government system is very far superior to all other *regimes* hitherto introduced into the countries of the Far East. Its success in French India would have been far greater but for the resistance offered, generally, to most measures of public improvement, by the "opposite party," simply with a view to interrupt, embarrass, and impede the disposal of public business. It has been noticeable throughout the experience gained in Pondicherry that the prosperity of the system depended upon the preponderating power in the Council Chamber of the members of the first list of voters, viz., Europeans and Eurasians. When these were strong and worked well together, a good portion of the Native element generally followed the most "popular leader," and in this manner the land had peace, trade, and commerce increased at a ratio hitherto unheard of. Vast permanent improvements in public works, roads, buildings, lighting, sanitation, etc., were designed and carried out, always with despatch and correctness, and often in an unexpectedly short space of time. But the remarkable prosperity of the gay and popular capital of French India, which flourished for a period of more than a decade and a-half of years after the advent of the new "regime" was doomed to destruction. The natives were persuaded that they were not allowed to exercise that share of influence in the management of the affairs of the colonies which their numbers in the Council gave them a right to, and a new coalition was speedily agreed to, both as regarded the Conseil General and the Conseil Municipale. A trio of European citizens, headed by a lawyer-politician of mushroom growth experience, undertook to reorganise the composition of the chambers, and which they accomplished in a most thorough manner. And on the assembling of the Conseil General at its next session it was found that the majority had completely changed sides, and that the representatives of the first list voters, who had been in power ever since the introduction of the new local administration, had suffered an overwhelming defeat, and that thenceforth the self-government of the colonies would be carried out by the native majority, who now ruled in the Council Chamber. Enough has already been said and written about the sequel that followed close upon the fresh combination of the Chamber, suffice it to say that up to about the time the "newly fledged" "Administrateurs" took over the direction of the public affairs of the colonies, the country was in a comparatively flourishing and prosperous condition; the budget for the approaching year was arranged without imposing any undue strain upon the receipts or expenses, and the populations, to a fair extent, were satisfied. Now the country is practically bankrupt. The trade movement of the colony is reduced to an unprofitable minimum. The heavy exports, which formerly filled every inch of godown room available in the town, and loaded many ships down to their waterline every month, have grown less gradually year by year, ever since the imposition of the "fresh combination," so that it can scarcely be said to have any present existence whatever. For a land which, only a very few years ago, was over flowing with a rich and choice trade and commerce, to have descended to so low a level, is almost, if not quite, without a parallel in the history of India. But it must not be supposed that the collapse of the country is to be attributed to the change in the local administration It was a strange coincidence, perhaps, that the ill-luck of the colony should have set in simultaneously, the one with the other, but the incident had no further applica ion. The chief and principal cause of the commercial ruin of the station is to be traced directly to the mysterious and unexplainable failure of the ground-nut production, upon the profits of which the colony "lived, moved, and had its being." The *Projet de Budget* for 1899 is said to be complete, if not in the press, and its terrible curtailments and awful economies will presently be made public. All that is known, so far, is that a sum, approximating to one lakh of rupees, has been retrenched from the *personnel* charges of the estimates of the previous year, and it is not expected that the Conseil General will contest the Government scheme of reduction: The Session of the Conseil for 1898 opens in three or four weeks, when the immediate financial situation of French India will be laid open for discussion between the Government and the people.—*Madras Times.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

HOME.

A LOWESTOFT TRAWLER has been captured and taken to Boulogne by some French fishermen, who charge the Englismen with appropriating their nets.

A STATUE OF LORD BYRON is to be erected in Aberdeen, where he went to school.

ARMENIA.—A conference of the friends of Armenia was held on the 23rd at Cardiff, Mr. Bryce presiding.

DRAMA.—The Gilbert-Sullivan comic opera and operetta, "The Sorcerer and Trial by Jury, have been revived at the Savoy Theatre.

EAST LONDON WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. Chaplin on the 24th received an East, end deputation, which asked for a special session of Parliament with a view to placing the whole of London's water supply under public ownership and control.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Bishop of Winchester addressed his diocesan conference on the 22nd upon the ritual controversy.—The Baptist Union is holding its autumnal meeting at Nottingham.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.—Lord Skelmersdale will probably be the Unionist candidate for the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire, the late Sir A. B. Forwood's constituency.

FINANCIAL NOTES.—We report proceedings in connexion with the failures of the Cox Thermo-Electric Company, the Syrian Ottoman Railway Company, and Mr. A. F. Calvert.

IRELAND.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M. P., spoke at a Presbyterian Conference on the 23th, and referred to the English Church controversy.—The Land Commissioners' annual report is now published.

LABOUR QUESTION.—A conference of miners' delegates connected with the miners' Fedration of Great Britain on the 28th resolved to accept the wage settlement offered by the employers for the next two years.

LAW AND POLICE.—Herbert Davies, a surgeon, stands charged with a series of frauds on Lieutenant-Colonel Shipway, who has employed him to trace the Shipway pedigree.—William Viney and Kate Shoesmith, sentenced to death for murders, have been respited.

PEERAGE have been conferred on Sir H. Kitchener, Sirder of the Egyptian Army, and Mr. Curzon, Viceroy of India. Mr. Curzon, as an Irish peer, will not be disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons.

SANITARY INSTITUTE.—This institute met on the 27th at Birmingham, Sir J. Fayrer presiding, and the proceedings were continued on the 28th.

SIR GEORGE GREY was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 29th, in the presence of an immense congregation.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM has received a large collection of silversmiths' work from Colonel R. F. Waldo-Sibthorp.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS met at Bradford on the 27th, the Bishop of Ripon giving the opening address from the chair. The Archbishop of Canterbury took part, in a discussion in the evening and referred to the charges of lawlessness in the Church. The Church's relation to Imperial policy was discussed on the 28th.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON on the 22nd resolved to confer the City's freedom and a sword of honour on Sir Herbert Kitchener.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW was commemorated on Sunday at Westminster Abbey, and on Monday by a dinner at the Hotel Metropole.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AFRICA, SOUTH.—Numerous irregularities are reported to have occured at the recent elections in Cape Colony.—The Transvaal Volksraad has refused to force all lawyers to become burghers, President Kruger declaring against such a breach of the London Convention.—The French Transvaal Committee urges M. Delcasse to propose the neutralization of Delagoa Bay.

AUSTRALIA.—The South Australian Government has brought in a Bill to connect the Great Northern Railway with the Queensland border.—The Victorian Assembly has voted £32,500 to assis export trade and £150,000 to develop the colony's mining resources.

CANADA.—Our Special Correspondent's review of mining conditions on the Klondike is continued this week.—The International Commissioners are making good progress towards a settlement of the Alaska boundary question, but tariff reciprocity presents greater difficulties. The Commission will adjourn to Washington for about ten days.—Yesterday the electors of the Dominion were voting on the question whether or not the liquor trade should be entirely prohibited.—A tornado did great damage in the Niagara peninsula on the 25th.

WEST INDIES.—Further interesting details of the great hurricane in Barbados, St. Vicent, and St. Lucia are now to hand. The damage in Barbados alone, not including the loss of crops, is estimated at £300,000. The Mansion-house relief fund now amounts to more than £17,000.—The sugar conference at Barbados has urgently called on the Imperial Government to meet Continental bounties with protective measures.—The Jamaican sugar planters have met and protested against being sacrificed to "political fads."

FOREIGN.

CHILE AND ARGENTINA.—The Argentine Congress has authorized the mobilization of 110,000 troops and exceptional measures for raising war revenue. According to latest reports, however, negotiations for a settlement of the frontier dispute are proceeding favourably.

CHINA.—The Empress-Dowager has formally assumed the Regency, and is cancelling the reforms ordered by the Emperor.—Kang-Yu-Wei, an influential reformer, has fled on a British ship.

CRETE.—The British, French, Russian, and Italian Governments have sent an ultimatum to the Porte demanding the removal of the Turkish troops.

DENMARK.—The Queen of Denmark, mother of the Princess of Wales, died early yesterday morning.

FRANCE.—The Consultative Commission at the Ministry of Justice on the Dreyfus question failed to agree that Colonel Henry's forgery was a "new fact" warranting the reopening of the case. The Cabinet, however, has now referred the question of revision to the Cour de Cassation. For this the Ministers are virulently assailed by the Anti-Semites.—M. Cambon, Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed to London.—The wheat crop is the largest reaped since 1874.

GERMANY.—An innkeeper has been sent to prison for five years for inducing a non-commissioned officer to betray military plans.

HOLLAND.—The Budget shows a deficit of 11,800,000 guilders, in addition to a deficit of 13,334,000 guilders for the Dutch Indies.

ITALY.—The controversy with Colombia entered an acute phase last week, the President having refused protection to the Italian representatives; but this, it is said, was due to a misunderstanding which has since been cleared up.

RUSSIA.—Our St. Petersburg correspondent sends us interesting details as to the new warships ordered in France, Germany, America, and England, and tells the story of the Thames Ironworks Company's offer to erect works on Russian soil.

SUDAN.—The Sirdar has returned to Omdurman after establi-hing garrisons at Fashoda and Sobat. Major Marchand was found at Fashoda and refused to leave. The British and French Governments are in communication regarding the situation.—Gedaref, the last Dervish stronghold, was captured by Colonel Parsons on the 22nd after three hours hard fighting. About 40 Egyptians and 500 Dervishes were killed.

UNITED STATES.—Colonel Roosevelt has been adopted as Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York, though the Democrats dispute his eligibility. The Republican platform virtually demands the annexation of the Philippines. An American army of occupation will start for Cuba on October 15, and the completion of the Spanish evacuation by December 31 is to be insisted on.

DEATHS.—The Hon. T. F. Bayard, Sir A. B. Forwood, M.P.; the Hon. T. J. Byrnes, Premier of Queensland; Mr. Thomas Gee, Welsh Radical leader; Sir John Watson; Sir H. C. Macandrew, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Sir W. P. M. Cherwynd Talbot; Major-General R. A. Wauchope; Major-General A. Hunter; Mr. R. M. Johnston, American story writer; Mr. H. Cross, correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in the Sudan; Mr. W. Wilson, railway engineer; Mr. S. A. Joseph, of New Zealand and New South Wales; Mr. M. C. Cameron, Governor of the Canadian North-West Territories.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.—The British steamer Rhpubina has been sunk by collision with a Spanish vessel, all but two of the crew being drowned. About 120 fisherman have perished in a storm on the Russia Baltic coast.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

The Queen of Denmark; Major-Gen. A. Hunter, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. R. A. Wauchope, Ben. Ret.; the Hon. T. F. Bayard; Sir A. Forwood, M. P.; Lt.-Col. the Hon. Sir W. P. M. C. Talbot; Sir J. Watson Sir H. C. Macandrew.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a button.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d per bottle.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

CASE FOR REVISION.

THE Commission appointed by the French Government to consider the question of revising the Dreyfus case came to a deadlock, three members being in favour of revision and three against. The Government therefore took the matter into its own hands, and it was considered at a Cabinet Council on Monday (Sept. 26). The Council, after a stormy meeting, instructed M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, to transmit to the Court of Cassation Madame Dreyfus's demand that her husband should be re-tried. The decision in no way prejudces the question as to whether or not a re-trial shall take place. M. Sarrien has threatened to proceed against anyone who attacks the character of the French army.

While the action of the French Ministry in sending the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation is approved by the Revisionist papers, the more Dreyfusite journals describe it as merely a first victory, and profess they will not cease agitating until the question of the supremacy of civil law over the military power shall have been fully decided by the defeat of the latter.

Colonel Picquart is in solitary confinement at the Cherche-Midi Prison. He is to be tried in public, M. Brisson having stipulated that this should be granted before consenting to give him over to the military authorities. It is now stated that General Chanoine, the new Minister of War, actively agreed with General Zurlinden as to the prosecution of Colonel Picquart. The prosecution was, however without the knowledge and against the wishes of M. Brisson and M. Sarrien.

The wife of M. Paulmier, French Deputy, has caused an immense sensation in Paris by shooting M. Olivier, a journalist, at the office of the "Lanterne." Her intention was to shoot M. Millerand, the director on account of an insulting article in connection with the Dreyfus affair. M. Olivier is recovering.

On Sept. 29 M. Zola's effects in Paris were seized by order of the Court, in order that they might be sold to pay the 30,000f. damages obtained against him by the handwriting experts.

SIDE LIGHTS ON THE GREAT SCANDAL.

In the October number of the *National Review* will appear two very interesting articles dealing with the great crisis which (to quote the words of the *Daily Telegraph*, to which we are indebted for the appended summary), "summons France herself for judgment before the conscience of the civilised world." One of the articles in the *National* is from the pen of Mr. Fred C. Conybeare ("Huguenot,") and is entitled "Side Lights on the Dreyfus Case." The writer commences by referring to the attitude assumed by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, first in his capacity as a simple Deputy, when on Jan. 13 last, he found fault with General Billot, his immediate predecessor at the War Office, for not producing the confession alleged to have been made by Captain Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renault; and then, as War Minister, on July 7, in the speech which was posted up all over France, but in which, although M. Cavaignac recited what he alleged to be the gist of the confession, he did not produce the document. The writer continues:

Clear-sighted Frenchmen knew what was to come with the accession of M. Cavaignac to the Ministry of War. In a letter addressed to the *Siecle* of July 4, M. Trarieux, an ex-Minister of Justice, predicted in the plainest terms that he would parade a forgery before all men: "Does one not already know," he wrote, "most of the documents which form the secret dossiers of the Ministry of War? . . . Does one not know all the forgeries already put in circulation by way of shielding the Commandant Esterhazy from the accusations brought against him from all sides? Is it not reasonable to apprehend that, with all this medley spread out before him, the best intentioned person in the world may, in perfectly good faith, commit himself to a very rash judgment?"

How accurate was the above forecast the entire world has seen. The keystone of Cavaignac's demonstration was the letter, supposed to have passed between Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, in which Dreyfus was mentioned by name as the traitor. Barely two months elapse and the fabric of crime and falsehood raised up inside the French War Office crumbles into ruins. Colonel Henry, the head of the Military Intelligence Department, confesses that this letter is a forgery of his own is arrested, and cuts his throat, or has it cut for him, inside the fortress of Mont Valerien, to which he had been removed. One had, indeed, begun to doubt if there was any justice left on earth or in heaven so shameless and so open was the criminality of the men to whom the Third Republic had given supreme control of its army.

"Absutit hunc tand in Rutlai poena tumultum.
Absolvique deos."

In February, Colonel Picquart detected the forgery. "Cela flaire le faux" ("That has a ring of forgery about it"), he remarked for he saw clearly that someone, easily recognisable, had concocted it in order to prevent revision.

And the utility of the forgery was demonstrated at the Zola trial in February last. General le Pellieux has recently told the world, through the columns of *Le Gaulois*, how one of the jury then wrote to him privately, insisting that they must have some proof of Dreyfus's guilt before they could condemn Zola. Forthwith he went into the witness-box and brandished before their eyes this precious document, and Generals Boisdeffre and Gonse followed him and endorsed his testimony.

In England, and indeed, all over Europe, everyone asks, how is it that in France such important posts as the presidency and vice-presidency of the War Office can be entrusted to men so easily imposed upon? "Do you doubt the good faith of these distinguished officers?" "Was the taunt addressed to Zolas counsel, Maître Labori, when in court he asked for, and was refused by the Judge, permision to cross-question the three officers who had communicated to the jury this clumsy forgery of Colonel Henry's. "I do not doubt their good faith," replied Labori, "but I am terrified by it." "C'est leur vonne foi qui m'epouvante." In illustrates the ease with which not a mere jury, but the whole French nation, can be mesmerised over questions affecting the army that 570 deputes acclaimed the same forgery when, with an air of conviction, Cavaignac paradedit before them, and that they even decreed that it should be posted up on the walls of 36,000 communes. Has any other legislative assembly ever committed so monumental an act of folly?

Within a couple of days Colonel Picquart wrote to to the *Siecle* offering to prove that two out of the three "secret pieces" put forward by M. Cavaignac were irrelevant, because the "D" referred to could not be Dreyfus, and that the third, in which Dreyfus was mentioned by name, bore all the signs of a forgery.

At the same time Madame Dreyfus lodged with M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, an appeal for the revision of the case, based on the flagrant illegality committed in the use of secret evidence to secure her husband's condemnation. With a cynical indifference to the evidence and to the rights of the case, M. Sarrien rejected her appeal, because, as he put it, she had no legal evidence of the illegality having been committed, as if Cavaignac's speech from beginning to end had not been an open admission of it, and as if the War Office, in its semi-official communications to the *Matin* and *Eclair* in September, 1891, had not divulged the same to all world.

There remained Colonel Picquart. The war officials had not succeeded in getting him murdered in Tunisia in 1896, and their expulsion of him from the army with deprivation of his military rank and pension in February of this year had not availed to silence him. On the contrary, now that he was plain, Monsieur Picquart, and no longer a soldier at all, he was able to speak out without any infraction of military discipline. There remained but one course, and that was to get him imprisoned for a few years on a false and frivolous charge. The experience of the two Zolatrials encouraged them in the hope that they would get a court of law sufficiently servile and timid to do their will.

Accordingly the Government prosecutor arraigned him as a civilian on the same charge on which, as a soldier, he had already in February, being tried by courtmartial and punished-namely, of divulging secrets connected with the national defence. On July 15 monsieur Picquart was arrested, and thrown into prison, where he still remains. The object of this manœuvre was merely to shut his mouth and intimidate others; for it is well known that Picquart himself cannot be intimidated.

It had quite an opposite effect, for M. Yves Guyot, the editor of the *Siecle*, a man whose noble efforts in behalf of truth and right will shed a lustre on his name in the pages of historians to be, conceived the plan of posting up M. M. Picquart and Demange's letters all over France as a counterblast to the forgeries disseminated by order of the unanimous Chamber of deputies.

Mr. Conybeare next deals at considerable length with the plot to get rid of Picuqart, by sending him to take charge of a tiny garrison in Tunis, where it was hoped and believed that an overwhelming force of rebel natives would attack him, and, by wipping out the little band, close the Colonel's mouth for ever. Luckily, however, no attack was made, and Picquart returned scatheless. On the question of responsibility for this scheme, the writer says;

Henry was, of course, one of those responsible. Lauth and Gribelin, who probably assisted him in his forgeries, were, and still are, personages too subordinate to be taxed with the responsibility, though they must have connived at it. Generals Gonse and Boisdaffre can hardly be exonerated. They were at the head of the War Office at the time; and the former of them, after countenancing the truth for a little while, turned renegade, and has ever since done all in his power to ruin Picquart. Perhaps, however, the worst guilt is that of General Mercier, who on Nov. 28, 1894, five whole weeks before Dreyfus was tried, had declared that his guilt is "absolutely certain." After this prostitution of his position, it is intelligible that Mercier inspired and ordered all the forgeries and machinations which followed. If the matter is ever fully liquidated, which is perhaps, too much to expect, we shall see Mercier, Gonse, Boisdeffre, Billot, du Paty de Clam, Lauth, and Drumont condemned as felons, and sent to penal servitude.

"Is

THE LOVE OF JUSTICE AND LIBERTY,

after all, so deeply seated in the breasts of Frenchmen?" asks Mr. Conybeare. "Twenty years ago the cibby year's political agony which the country had passed through, seemed at last to have ended, and the success and stability of Republican institutions to be at last assured. . . . And now where is the Englishman who still retains any liking or respect for French Republicans?"

We have seen three Ministries in turn basely cringing to a handful of criminal military bullies. We have seen such of their great scholars, and writers, and savants as have protested against the forgers and perjurers of the War Office hounded down by their newspapers of widest circulation; we have read of their being hustled and insulted in public in Nantes and Paris, and elsewhere. Picquart, a very Bayard, the soul of honour and patriotism, is vowed to death because he exposes the wrong and demands its redress. The vilest machinations against him of Party du Clam and Esterhazy the traitor are left unpunished by the Government, and the law courts deny him any redress. He is brutally assaulted from behind in the streets of Paris by Esterhazy, the most amazing criminal of modern times. The police refuse to protect him, the rabble applauds, and the hireling Press of the War Office is exultant.

Mr. Conybeare next altudes to the tone of the anti-Dreyfus and anti-Jewish Press, conducted by men like Judet, of the *Petit Journal*, "who fills its columns with insults to the living and libels on the dead"; Drumont, of the *Libre Parole*, who, "in virulence and falsehood excels Judet"; and Rochefort, who "combine the ferocity of the Communist of 1871 with the cynicism of the French aristocrat. But what most depresses the observer who is friendly to France is the

CRAVEN COWARDICE

all though of French politicians and statesmen. M Bourgeois used to be accounted an austere Republican and a love of free speech, yet his first action is t suspend the Rector of the University of Bordeaux for having temperately and eloquently pleaded the cause of right over the tomb of his predecesor, M. Oust, hirs Dr a Dreyfusard. M. Hanotaux's attitude throughout the tenure of the French Foreign Office was peculiarly odious. Being in touch with the diplomats of other countries he could have no illusions as to the Dreyfus guilt. Count Tornielli in particular, in frequent interviews and written expositions, set the exact truth before him; yet he availed himself of his position to cashier several members of the French Consular service who had ventured to disclose their opinions, and expelled a Dutch Consul from France because he was part owner of a leading Amsterdam journal which like the rest of the Dutch and Belgian Press, denounced the injustice committed. M. Hanotaux believes that he is a reincarnation of Richelieu, who "added five poets" to the dirty linen." How many will M. Hanotaux require? If he ever presents himself in England as French Ambassador, he shall read in our Press the details of the base role he has played in the Dreyfus case.

As for the average Republican politician, he tried all along to pass by on the other side of the road, but when cackled by any of M. Drumont's disciples, he speedily ranged himself on the safe side—that of the army. Speaking of the attitude of the French clergy, Mr. Conybeare says;—

Surely it might be hoped that a band of men making their profession would have pleaded a little for pity and justice. Far from it. Throughout the land they have cried out all together, saying, Away with this man, and release unto us Barabbas. Their spokesman in the Chamber is the Christian Socialist, the Count de Mun. Before all, in January last,

HE LEAPT TO THE FRONT

and called on the Government to take repressive measures against the partisans of a Jew, against those who had dared to insult the army. The leading Catholic journals, *The Univers* and *La Croix*, have vied with the *Libre Parole* in the lies and insults with which they load the upholders of truth and right.

As to the prospects of revision, Mr. Conybeare is by no means sanguine, and he roundly asserts that both Colonel Henry, and the agent, Lemercier Picard, were murdered by those who dreaded the disclosures they might make.

"A KEY TO THE MYSTERY."

The second article is written by Mr. L. J. Maxse, and is entitled "The Key to the Mystery." At the outset he remarks:—

Every independent student of the Dreyfus mystery here and elsewhere enters upon his inquiries with the firm belief that Captain Dreyfus, if irregularly or illegally tried, was at any rate justly convicted of the terrible crime of treason to his country; that if he did not sell France to one Power, he necessarily betrayed her to another. This opinion is founded on the feeling that a court-martial of gallant and honourable French officers, though sitting in camera, could be absolutely trusted to do justice to a brother officer, and would inevitably acquit him in the absence of conclusive evidence of his guilt. Consequently, it is argued, there must have been such evidence adduced at the famous court martial, that was held in December, 1894, and we need not worry ourselves over the fate of a man who has received little more than his deserts. That is a thoroughly correct attitude, and Frenchmen may fairly ask foreigners to approach the *chose jugee* in this spirit. Englishmen do so approach it.

The writer than proceeds to discuss the relationship of Germany to the Dreyfus controversy, and argues that if the French Government finally decide to decline Germany's offer to permit her late Military Attache to testify, either in Berlin or Paris, by affidavit or orally, the refusal will be due to one reason, and one only. He sums it up in this way: Were Captain Dreyfus guilty there would be no possible objection to receiving testimony which would relieve the French Government of a terrible burden. Their reluctance is due to their knowledge that Colonel Schwarzkoppen is in a position to demonstrate that Captain Dreyfus is innocent. "That the innocence of their victim would involve the guilt of many persons of distinction in France," says Mr. Maxse, "is abundantly shown by Mr. Conybeare, who has all the facts of this remarkable case at his finger ends. It is unnecessary for me to labour this point, which sufficiently explains why Colonel Schwarzkoppen, though a willing, is not a welcome, witness. With regard to the means by which Captain Dreyfus has been kept in the Devil's Island, they are, says the article: (1) the shameless mendacity of French newspapers, acting on the criminal cowardice of French politicians and infuriating an excitable people; (2) the fabrication of forgeries by the French War Office. With the lapse of time the necessity for suppressing law, justice, and truth has become more and more imperious, so the lies have grown in number and daring, the cowardice has enlarged its sphere of influence, while the forgeries have steadily accumulated, each accumulation being more glaring and grotesque than the last. We should, however, bear in mind, continues the writer, that the original conviction of Captain Dreyfus was secured by methods not differing in kind from those by which it has been upheld. He has not grown innocent, because he was always innocent. His persecutor have grown more guilty—they are now

STEEPED TO THE LIPS IN INFAMY—

but they were always guilty. Mr. Maxse traces the history of the trial very carefully, and comes to the conclusion that by Oct. 15, 1894, the only evidence collected in the case was that of an expert who had pronounced against him. On the conflict of these two witnesses to handwriting, Dreyfus was arrested in a country "where one may say that to be arrested is almost equivalent to being condemned." This pregnant event was kept secret for a fortnight, possibly in order that some evidence against the accused might be discovered or manufactured, possibly because there remained some qualms of conscience in the War Ministy. During this time he was kept in ignorance of the charge against him, and was subjected daily to the cruel and fantastic visitations of his inquisitor, Du Paty de Calm, who came upon him at all hours in his cell at the Cherche Midi Prison, and subjected him to every conceivable test and trick. "Such time as the ruffian could spare from harassing the husband, he devoted to terrorising the wife. Their house was continually ransacked for compromising papers, which did not exist, and were, therefore, not found, and the unfortunate Madame Dreyfus was perpetually cross-examined while kept in the dark as to the charge." Mr. Maxse sums up as follows:—

The accused had already been condemned in advance, and publicly branded as a Jew traitor by the Press and public, acting on the promptings of the War Office, whose chief had been blackmailed into the leadership of this villainous movement. The nation had been lashed into a frenzy of fury and hatred, and simply panted for the sacrifice. Hard things have been said of the Dreyfus court-martial; but when one realises the circumstances amid which it sat—especially the shameful lead given by the head of the army—and glances at its conduct, we see that the officers composing it kept their heads fairly well up to the point when they succumbed to the great confidence trick which was practised upon them They sat for four days, heard over twenty witnesses, and listened patiently to the absurd acte d'accusation or indictment, drawn up by Commandant Besson d'Ormescheville in conjunction with the incomparable Paty. This astonishing document has been published, and has probably helped more to clear Captain Dreyfus's character than any other document. I need not analyse it here. Suffice it to note two or three of the counts in the indictment,

SELECTED AT RANDOM.

(1) Dreyfus worked overtime. (2) The search at Dreyfus's house, by revealing nothing compromising, showed that Dreyfus had concealed something compromising. (3) When ever pressed, such is Dreyfus's subtlety of spirit that he finds no difficulty in dealing with the question. (4) Before his marriage he had had "gallant relations" with a lady older than himself (5) Though professing not to be a gambler, Dreyfus had once dined at the Press Club, where there is gambling. (6) Dreyfus knew several languages, particularly German, qui't sait a fond.

Neither the cloud of witnesses called for the prosecution, of whom Henry the Forger was the chief one nor the irrelevant twaddle of the acted, accusation, influenced the judgemnet of the Court, and at the close of the reply for the prosecution, Commandant Brisset, the prosecutor, was compelled to admit: "The moral proofs have disappeared. There remains only the bordereau, but that is enough. Let the judges take their magnifying glasses."

The whole case for the conviction, Mr. Maxse argues, depended on the famous "bordereau," and the judges "magnifying glasses" failed to detect the similarity of handwriting suggested by Captain Dreyfus's accusers. With regard to the tribunal which condemned the prisoner, the writer says:—

The Court was at the eleventh hour prepared to do its duty and acquit the prisoner. The conspirators were thunderstruck, but they did not throw up the sponge. They held one resource in reserve—namely, the dastardly trick that distinguishes this case from all others. Behind the back and without the knowledge of the accused or his counsel, Maître Demanze, in defiance of the military code and in violation of elementary justice, General Mercier and Colonel Sandherr produced some correspondence which had admittedly passed between the Italian and German military attaches. It had been stolen by a spy, and lain for months at the War Office. The letters had no reference whatever to the Dreyfus case, nor during the three months in which the Dreyfus dossier had been accumulated had it been suggested that these letters implicated the accused. The acte d'accusation lingered lovingly

ON EVERY TOPIC OF PREJUDICE

that ingenuity or imagination could conceive, but there is no allusion to this correspondence. However, the letters referred to an individual as D——(why not Drumont, or Dupuy, or Delcasse?). The officers of the court-martial were not allowed to read this correspondence for themselves, but an extract was read out to them containing the sentence: "Cette canaille de D. devient trop exigeante." The D. was extended into Dreyfus, and read as such. Thus, by stooping to what is practically a forgery, the War Minister obtained the conviction for which the Office had laboured. The reader is entitled to shy at this suggestion, but he must remember that nearly two years later, when Colonel Picquart discovered that Esterhazy was the real author of the bordereau, one of those responsible for the verdict against Dreyfus in order to uphold it inspired an article in a War Office organ, the *Eclair* stating that one of the documents on which Dreyfus was condemned "bore his name," and contained the following phrase: "Decidement cet animal (sic) de Dreyfus (sic) devient trop exigeant." The *Eclair's* informant must have been a member of the court-martial who had heard and not seen the original of which he gave an inaccurate rendering.

"If the French people," concludes Mr. Maxse, "care seriously for their country, they will, without any further delay, wipe out the stain which must remain upon her reputation so long as a palpably innocent Frenchman remains condemned, imprisoned, and degraded through the diabolical machinations of the most atrocious conspiracy to be found in human history.

THE CHILI-ARGENTINE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

CHILI and Argentina have agreed to submit the points in dispute with respect to the boundary line from

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

MR. BRODRICK AND THE AUXILIARIES OF EMPIRE.

EVERY year the roll of survivors of the gallant band of officers and civil servants who took part in the heroic defence, and the equally heroic relief, of Lucknow in 1857 grows mournfully shorter. On Monday (Sept 26) between thirty and forty of these honoured veterans were present at the annual commemorative dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, while some seventeen others appeared on the list of the "unavoidably absent." General S r W Olpherts V. C., presided, and there were twenty other members of the relieving force present—namely, Surgeon-General Sir A. Home, V. C., General Sir J Spurgin, General Chamier, General Oldfield, General Russell, General Stewart, General Willis, General Biggs, Inspector-General Domenichetti, M. D., Colonel Maude, V. C., Colonel Birch, Colonel Wale, Colonel Blake, Colonel Cleland, Major Beaumont, Major Drake, Captain Jones-Parry, Captain Robertson, Captain Pearson, and Mr. H. D. Willock. The members of the original garrison present were General McLeod Innes, V. C., General Birch, General Ruggles, General Tulloch, General Cook, Colonel Bonham, Colonel Browne, V. C., Colonel Hewitt, Colonel Fletcher, Mr. R. A. Fayrer, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. C. G. Palmer, and Mr. A. Dashwood. The company also included Mr. Brodrick, M. P., Under-Secretary for War, and Canon Duckworth. Several ladies, including Lady Olpherts, and a number of old soldiers who fought in the Mutiny entered the room after dinner.

The Chairman announced that letters regretting inability to attend had been received from Lord Carson of Redleston, Viscount Wolseley, Colonel Baillie, and others. Lord Curzon, writing from Strathpeffer, said he regarded it as a high honour and compliment to have been invited to the gathering, and was only prevented from accepting it by the fact that he was undergoing a cure in Scotland. Lord Wolseley wrote that he was leaving for the country and would not be in London again until well on in October. He added, "Though absent in body I shall think of you and the brave deeds you did on Sept. 25, 1857; may you live long to enjoy many Lucknow dinners."

Following the toast of "The Queen,"

The Chairman gave that of "Our Departed Comrades," and, after referring to the bravery displayed in 1857 by Havelock, Outram, and others, alluded to the losses which they had sustained during the past twelve months, remarking of Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, who was present at last year's dinner, that he went out to India with himself and most chivalrous motives and died a true soldier's death.

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Colonel Birch proposed "Our Absent but Living Comrades" which was cordially drunk.

Canon Duckworth proposed "The Original Garrison at Lucknow." Referring to the commemoration service held at Westminster Abbey on Sunday, he reminded the company that within the walls of the Abbey lay the remains of some of the greatest men who figured in the Mutiny, including Outram, Lawrence, Clyde, and Canning.

General McLeod Innes, in response, spoke of the bravery of the rescuing force, which only arrived just in time to save him and his comrades in the beleaguered Residency from certain death.

A non-commissioned officer named Light also added his testimony to the bravery of the rescuing force.

Mr. Brodrick, M.P., proposed "Undying Memory to Havelock and Outram's Force." He said:—

I count it as a very peculiar honour that, as I learn from your gallant chairman, I stand in a position which no civilian has ever occupied before in being privileged to take part in this gathering—a distinction to which I cannot feel that any claim of mine can give a title, though if the surviving heroes of Lucknow selected their guests from among those who have at heart the past glories of the Army and its present needs I trust I should not be far behind. I am very conscious how much this toast would have gained had it been, as was intended, placed in the hands of my friend Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the Viceroy-Designate of India, who but for his having in Scotland would have been here to-night, and who has, I rejoice to say, there recovered from the exceptional labours which have been imposed upon him by the very arduous office which he has filled during the last three years. Met together as we are this evening to celebrate one of the proudest events in that great crisis which shook the whole fabric of our Indian Empire forty-one years ago, we have, I think, special cause to congratulate ourselves on Lord Curzon's appointment to the Viceroyalty. Many eminent men have governed India successfully during the last half century without any previous knowledge of India. But for the first time since Sir J. Lawrence, a statesman has been called to the helm who has devoted many years of his life, and almost all his leisure, to mastering the problems which Indian Governments have to face, and to realising the responsibilities of Asiatic Empire; and, b yond the knowledge to be gained by study and travel, Lord Curzon has made it his first object to come into personal contact with those administrators through whose efforts in India and elsewhere Great Britain has become, under Providence, the greatest humanising agency which the world has ever seen. These qualifications, apart from ability, have entitled his appointment to the generous recognition which it has received from his political antagonists as well as from his friends. (Cheers.) A member of Parliament attending a public dinner has usually one of three objects in view either to justify himself, to excuse himself, or to advertise himself. I am fortunately, free from any of these motives to-night. The office which I hold brings me into confidential and friendly relations with the eminent soldiers of the day; it also makes me the target for a good deal of useful criticism from outside. If our policy had been at variance with that of our military advisers I do not think I should have ventured to be present to-night, for he would be a bold man who came forward to commemorate the great actions of the past, if he were not providing for the future by following the advice of those who lead our Army in the present. It is, moreover, impossible for any one who administers the Army to forget, amid the heroic deeds of the Crimea and the Mutiny, the terrible lessons which were taught us by those two campaigns. The forty years' peace had left us in Europe without organisation and without reserves, and in Asia we were but ill prepared for the great emergencies which were to overtake us. The forty years which have since elapsed have been years of freedom from great European wars, but assuredly the Army has not been allowed to grow rusty. I could not help thinking the other day, when the Lord Mayor entertained 200 of our most distinguished soldiers, how varied were the services of those assembled round his board. On his left sat three officers, one of whom, Sir William Olpherts, our honourable chairman to-night, had served in the Burmese campaign of 1841 and is said to have won the Victoria Cross thirty times over, while two others, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Samuel Browne, had been at Chillianwala. Not far off were others just leaving for the advance on Khartum. It is a far cry from Chillianwala in 1848 to Khartum in 1898, but campaigns of one sort or another have marked almost every year of the half century. Under the spur of successive expeditions in every quarter of the globe, I think we may claim that we have reduced small campaigns to a fine art. In the last sixteen years we have had, I think, sixteen different expeditions in Africa alone. Practice makes perfect, and we shall all agree that the advance on Omdurman, both as to the equipment of the troops engaged and the precision with which, on the very day indicated months before, the blow was struck at a point 1500 miles distant from the base was as great a triumph of organisation as it was brilliant among the feats of arms performed by Sir Herbert Kitchener. (Cheers.) But our Army exists for great emergencies as well as for minor calls. It is not simply the police of our vast Empire. The awakening of the nation to the paramount necessity of national defence has been, I believe, the greatest political event of the last ten years. And for the arousing of Parliament from the lethargy in which it tended to fall as to Army questions we have largely to thank the military members of the House of Commons and among these, as much as any one, one to whom it has not been permitted to see this day (Sir Henry Havelock Allen), whose own profession was first and foremost in his heart in and out of Parliament until he was taken from us, in the way which he would have most desired, the poorer for his loss, but the richer for the memory of his almost unexampled courage. The purpose for which we have met to-night is, I think, not merely to commemorate such men, but to take to heart the lessons which the country may learn from their lives. It is impossible for a man to stand within the precincts of Lucknow or upon the hills at Delhi, or by the well of Cawnpur without realising that individual courage could hardly have saved India at that moment, but for the marvellous ascendancy which British officers and British officials have established and maintain over native races. I doubt if our countrymen have ever understood how all important a factor this is in Imperial rule. Great Empires have crumbled in the past which had it not; the future rest with those who wield it. More especially is this the case with our Army. The British Isles with voluntary military service could never safeguard our vast dependencies. It is true that one man out of every four in Great Britain and Ireland who reaches the age of eighteen enlists in one form or another to serve the Queen, but two out of every three of these are enrolled for home defence alone. India for over a century has largely relied on a native force with British officers, but the last few years have seen a great development of this system in India and elsewhere. The Imperial Service troops now, I believe, numbering 50,000 men, are a clear addition to our Indian strength. Under British officers like Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Grenfell, and Sir H. Kitchener the sturdy races of North Africa and the less warlike fellaheen have been welded into a fighting force nearly 20,000 strong, who have been found worthy to stand side by side with British troops. In the West Indies we have increased the two battalions of the West India Regiment to three battalions; and within the last six months have raised a battalion on the West Coast of Africa which will be the nucleus of a West African force, a process which may not improbably be followed in our East African possessions. Within the last year also a second regiment of Maltese artillery has been added for the defence of that island, and these developments, I need hardly say, are apart altogether from the forward movements among our Canadian, South African, and Australian fellow-subjects for the defence of the Empire. It is well that every British officer who commands a company of native troops should realise that every native regiment we can raise sets free a British regiment to increase our striking power beyond the seas or to safeguard the heart of the Empire at home. And I often think that those who take service in unhealthy climates, with unpleasant surroundings and with apparently ill-requited labour, are too little made aware of what the Empire owes to their efforts. Beyond all question, the greatest stimulus which you can offer to a British soldier is, not the hope of promotion or preferment, but the consciousness of his country's approval and the knowledge that his name may be associated with those who have done great deeds in the past. (Cheers) It was said of Lord Chatham in the last century that no man ever left his Cabinet without feeling nerved for some higher effort in his country's service. Surely this century has been rich in memories of which we Englishmen are proud to be the legatees. The man who fought at Albuera and mounted the breach at Badajoz and stood on the slope at Waterloo have passed away. But we have still with us some to tell how great odds were faced at Balaclava and Inkerman or who stood by Nicholson's side at Delhi, and to remind us in times of stress and trial what was achieved for India by the Christian life and devoted death of Sir Henry Lawrence. And for all time we Englishmen, soldiers and civilians alike, shall remember the deeds which made Sept. 25, 1857, one of the brightest spots in our history, and shall hand down to posterity the names of Havelock and Outram, of Neill and Napier, and those who, when our Indian fortunes were at the lowest ebb, in the face of every difficulty, realised, if they did not inspire, the lines:—

> Men who never turned their backs, but marched breast
> forward,
> Never doubted clouds would break;
> Never dreamed though right were worsted wrong would
> triumph;
> Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better;
> Sleep to wake;

(Cheers.)

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the toast, and proposed "The Ladies," for whom General Cook responded.

LORD ROBERTS IN MANCHESTER.

LORD ROBERTS attended the annual dinner to local military veterans at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, (on Sept. 29). The annual local assembly of the veterans, begun four years ago, was larger than in the previous years, owing to the men being included who served in the Indian Mutiny and other campaigns, besides the Crimean war, before 1840. The total number of men on parade was 516, of whom thirty-seven were sailors and marines, and 497 non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army. The oldest man on parade was Private James Clegg, of the old 23rd Foot. He enlisted in 1830, and is eighty-two years of age.

In responding to the toast of "The Army" at the dinner given to the veterans, Lord Roberts said that it was always a great gratification for him to attend any movement which proved to our soldiers that their services were appreciated by their fellow-countrymen. (Cheers.) He much wished that every one of the old men on whose behalf he was now responding were well to do in the world. The position of the soldiers of the present day was very different from what it was. Those who did not desire to make a profession of the Army left after a comparatively short absence from civil life, and with few exceptions were fairly, some indeed well, educated. The result was that every steady, well-conducted man who had borne a good character while in the ranks and was able and willing to work had very little difficulty in procuring suitable employment. As a proof of that he would point to the comparatively few men who had been induced to rejoin their corps for the Reserve, notwithstanding the tempting offer made to them by the Secretary of State for War a few months ago. He had generally found that the men who were out of work had only themselves to blame. There was much in the training which soldiers got while in the Army to help them in their future careers. A great deal had been done of late years to raise the status of the soldier, but there was room for further improvement. The Government had taken up the question of this employment of old soldiers in earnest, and much good would assuredly result. But no scheme that any Government could devise would provide situations for all the men, numbering nearly 31,000, who now annually reverted to civil life. The great employers of labour could assist the Government. But the vast majority of the men must depend upon their own efforts.

Afterwards, speaking at the distribution of prizes to members of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Manchester Regiment, at the Drill-hall, Lord Roberts said it was important that Volunteers should be good shots collectively and individually, and therefore that they should have ranges within easy reach. He supposed there never had before been such a result from careful and collective firing as was achieved at Omdurman. He could not too strongly recommend rifle practice and musketry generally.

THE DALHOUSIE COLLECTION.

THE very interesting and valuable collection of Oriental objects of art formed by the Marquis of Dalhousie, when Governor General of India between 1848 and 1855 will be offered for sale in December next by Mr. Dowell of George-street Edinburgh. The collection comprises Oriental arms, armour, and jewels, such as gold inlaid and jewelled shield's, jewelled scimitars, swords and daggers with agate, jade, and other handles and gold-mounted scabbards richly studded with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones many of which are of unusual size and brilliancy several suits of chain and plate armour; including a suit of the late Maharajah Duleep Singh; girdles, belts, anklets, armlets, rings, &c. There are also vases and boxes of silver, gold and enamel, jewelled cups, carved jade and rock crystal ornaments of great rarity; a series of twenty-one miniature portraits of the Moghul Emperors, some of which are now on loan at the South Kensington Museum. In addition to these articles, the sale will also include the superb services of silver plate, valuable personal jewels, rare war medals, coins (including three gold rupees coined by Sookraj during the long siege of Multan, and considered unique), and a great variety of other Oriental objects of art and curiosity. On the termination of the second Sikh war, 1849, the Punjab was annexed by Lord Dalhousie; among the treasure at Lahore accumulated by Ranjit Singh, which came into Lord Dalhousie's possession, was the Koh-i-Noor diamond—now in the Imperial Crown—and a number of Sikh swords, daggers, armour, &c. It also included the emerald cup, cut out of a single stone, and the emerald bow ring, with an inscription in Persian, the translation of which is:—"For a bow ring for the King of Kings, Nadir, Lord of the Conjunction, at the subjugation of India, from the jewel house it was selected, 1252" (A.D. 1739). In other words, the cup and ring went to celebrate the defeat of Mohammed Shah, the Moghul Emperor of Delhi, by Nadir Shah, King of Persia, in 1739, when the city was sacked, and the booty amounted to £30,0.0,000, including the celebrated peacock throne. For some reason or other the emerald cup and ring are the only things included in the sale by auction, but will be sold by private treaty. The collection will occupy several days in dispersing. It is being sold by order of the representatives of the late Lady Susan Georgiana Broun, of Colstoun, elder daughter of Lord Dalhousie.—"Times."

THE "NOUVELLE METHODE."

BENEATH the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli the English tourist this September may buy a little pink and unpretending pamphlet entitled "Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre a parler le francais." There is a refreshing cynicism about this, an open acceptance of the facts as Frenchmen see them, which is quite refreshing and deserves quotation, as thus:—Scene One. Enter the Casual Stranger. "Monsieur is a Foreigner?" "I am." "My time is at liberty, so permit me to offer my services as a guide?" "I accept your offer with delight, providing always that it is not inconveniencing you." Scene Two. The Englishman alone on the Boulevards. Enter a young lady. He: "What do I see! a lady so graceful and attractive as you are all by herself! Waiter!" (Soothing drinks are provided—a pause.) "Waiter!! a Victoria." She: "From the gallantry, it is evident, sir that you are a foreigner. Where will you take me?" He: "Wherever you please. What say you to dinner and the theatre?" She: "It is impossible to refuse so great a charmer." These dialogues invite voluminous comment. But apart from their subtle flavour of international compliment the sequel suggests neither of these pleasant meetings has been entirely inexpensive. Scene Three, and Last. The Englishman is strapping his portmanteau. To him enter Hotel Waiter with the Bill. "I regret to tell you that my expenses have been heavy, and I have not sufficient money left to pay you."—"That I regret" (we know this sympathetic menial), "but I must keep your luggage till the bill is paid."—Gardez vos cheveux dessus, that will be all right. I will go at once to the Consul and to-morrow you shall have the money." Observe the truth to human nature of the "Nouvel Methode." Not a word of paying in the ordinary course. The writer knows better. No Englishman will have a centime left after a visit to the city of such obliging new acquaintances. Why waste time in providing phrases for a situation that obviously never occurs? As a nation, we are evidently refuting by degrees that old French ideal of a wooden-headed whiskered Puritan, in a waistcoat stuffed with sovereigns, which has held the stage so long. It must be the Exhibitions that have worked the change. The author of the "Nouvelle Methode" is evidently in league with the writer of "Anglo-Saxon Superiority." Can the same man be responsible for both these revelations?—"St. James's Gazette."

SIR JOSEPH FAYRER ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

THE VACCINACTION PROBLEM.

THE annual congress of the Sanitary Institute was opened at Birmingham on Sept. 27, under the presidency of Sir Joseph Fayrer. Members to the number of about 800 from all parts of the kingdom were present. The Lord Mayor (Councillor Beale) gave a public welcome to the members at the Council House. He afterwards presided at a public luncheon, when Sir Douglas Galton, replying for "The Sanitary Institute," said they had rather to lament that the Government had taken the view that vaccination might be relaxed. It might have been relaxed if the Government had insisted that the Leicester system of isolation should be introduced everywhere, but without that safeguard it was absolutely wrong. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his presidential address which was delivered at the Birmingham and Midland Institute, surveyed the progress of preventive medicine or hygiene during recent times. In bringing about that progress (he said) the Sanitary Institute had taken an important part. He traced the history of that body since its establishment, and referred to the numerous other organisations which had been formed with a similar object in view. He described the conditions under which the people lived fifty years ago, and contrasted them with the present conditions. Public health, he said, was now cared for in a sense which was utterly unknown in the past. Houses were better built, sewerage, drainage, and ventilation were provided for, the land was better cultivated, the subsoil better drained, the absolute importance of pure drinking water was recognised, food was more varied and more nutritious in its character, clothing was better adapted to climate, and were all the existing official provisions enforced, little would remain to be desired on the part of the executive Government; but as some Acts were permissive, not compulsory, and as others were utterly neglected, much of the benefit they might confer was lost, though education had done much. Upwards of 300 millions had been spent on sanitary work with great benefit to the public health. Popular teaching and example and the general diffusion of education were still necessary in order to convince the proletariat of what so intimately concerned their vital interests. The death-rate was susceptible of further diminution, expectancy of life might be enhanced, and the general conditions of living and exemption from certain forms of disease by no means as perfect as they might be. Tainted water was still drunk, chimneys still vomited forth smoke and chemical fumes, rivers were still polluted, cesspools and imperfect drains, badly-constructed, ill-ventilated houses, and so on, still defied alike sanitary law and common sense, and it would perhaps not be until the more complete organisation of the public health administration under a Minister of Public Health were effected that the full benefits of sanitary legislation would be realised and the people attain to that standard of health and duration of life for which they had a right to hope. Notwithstanding Acts of Parliament and all the efforts of sanitary authorities, serious defects remained. He showed the effect of hygienic measures upon certain well-known diseases, and with regard to vaccination said that the evidence seemed to show that there could be no doubt as to its value. As to the methods by which every individual was to be vaccinated or revaccinated that was a subject for the State to determine. That the acts in existence up to the present time were inadequate to this end was plainly shown by the fact that large and increasing numbers of the population were known to be unvaccinated, despite the compulsory character of the Acts. The most recent Vaccination Act, whatever might be its advantages, was certainly defective in this—that it made no provision for revaccination, the necessity for which was universally admitted by the medical profession, whilst it was very doubtful whether the modification of the compulsory clauses would have the effect, as it was hoped, of extending vaccination. The scope and aim of sanitary science in its preventive aspects should not be limited to the consideration of zymotic and other acute diseases, but should extend to the results of abnormal social conditions arising out of the strain and struggle for existence, involving over-competition in various occupations by which life was supported or wealth and distinction acquired, and under the pressure of which so many lost their health, or even succumbed. For example, it frequently suggested itself that the over-pressure now exerted on the younger members of the rising generation might not only involve the risk of miscarriage of true education but dangers against which it was as much the duty of preventive medicine to guard young people as it was to protect them from scarlatina, smallpox, measles, cholera, or any other disease. He quoted from the Registrar-General's returns to show the influence exercised on vital statistics by sanitary science. The tendency to migrate to towns no doubt helped to reduce the general health, and should be discouraged.

SANITARY WORK IN INDIA.

The beneficial result of sanitary work had nowhere been better illustrated during the last half-century than in India. Up to that time little or nothing had been done to control disease or to organise measures upon which public health and the preservation of life depended. There had been certain sanitary changes and improvements in the housing, clothing, food, occupation and discipline of the British soldier, which were followed by a signal decline in the death-rate. He confined himself to a simple reference to one form of preventable disease which had recently attracted much public notice, as it seriously menaced the efficiency of the Army in India. Its rapid increase was attributed, erroneously, he believed, to the suppression of an Act which could only from the nature of things have been of very limited application in that country. But even granting that it might have been to certain extent operative, the main causes were to be sought far more probably in the absence of other preventive measures rather within the sphere of military discipline. The death-rate of the native army does not show so great a diminution, but here, too there had been improvement. The high rate of sickness and mortality in the Indian gaols had been a subject of anxious consideration to the Government of India and the sanitary authorities. No pains—he might say, no expense—were spared in dealing with it. The abnormal conditions of prison life, and perhaps occasional defects in architectural construction, might in some measure account for it, and the probability was that, were not every sanitary precaution rigidly enforced, the mortality would be higher than it was. As regards the vast civil population, we had not only got to deal with epidemics, famine, and long-established modes of living, which obstructed improvement, but also ignorance, prejudice and religious scruples, which tended to make them doggedly resist all measures taken for the amelioration of their condition. But even the natives of India were being gradually educated into a better comprehension of the value of sanitary measures, and as time progressed it was to be hoped that under the firm and judicious administration of the authorities sanitation might prove as beneficial to them as it had been to others. He concluded by saying that evidently a great future was before preventive medicine, and they might confidently look to the eminent men of science who were now pursuing with such indefatigable zeal their researches into the mysteries of bacteriology for its fulfilment. But those who admired and appreciated their work the most and looked forward hopefully to its results were anxious that progress should not be retarded by hasty deduction and premature generalisation, which might only end in disappointment, however great might be the importance of the study of bacteriology and the various conclusions resulting from it. With regard to the origin, diffusion, and prevention of disease there were other factors of no less importance to be considered, and it could only be by the study of all these that they could hope to arrive at the complete knowledge which would enable them to fulfil the requirements of sanitary science.

Lord Beauchamp, in moving a vote of thanks to the president, remarked that it was a pity there were not present members of the Government to hear Sir Joseph Fayrer's views upon vaccination. (Hear, hear.) It was difficult to find words in which to condemn sufficiently strongly a Government which, having proposed to itself one course of action, had not the courage to carry it out to a conclusion. (Loud cheers.) In this question of vaccination and small-pox the worst had yet to come. (Hear, hear.)—Councillor Merriman, the honorary local treasurer, seconded the vote, which was carried.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—SEPT. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr L C Adam; BCS — Lieut L E Hopkins
Mr H R James, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr R H Anderson, BCS, 10 mos — Major H T Custance, 3 mos
Mr W R Partridge, BCS, 2 mos — Major E R Da Costa, IMS, 3 mos
Mr T T Drew, B, 6 mos — Major R B Roe, IMS, 6 mos
Mr J Hewetson, MCS, 10 mos — Major L T Young, IMS, 6 mos
Mr C J Weir, MCS, 2 days — Capt E J Morgan, 2 mos
Mr S B Murray, M, to 1st Dec 1899 — Lieut F C Nicolas, 3 mos
Comdr Geo Wilson I day — Sub-Comdr H McConachie, 3 mos
Lt-Col M Adye, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J J Laing, B — Major J W Evans, I M S
Mr J Wilson, B — Capt H N Waymouth
Mr M B Comber, B — Capt P Malcolm
Mr H M Wilmot, B — Capt H R F Anderson
Mr V Stainton, B — Capt R G Burton
Mr E W Payne, B — Capt N T Parker
Mr A R Piley, B — Capt C C Manifold
Mr W Saunderson, Bo — Lieut F B Hill
Comdr Geo Wilson — Lieut F D Browne
Col G W H Sealy — Lieut W A Fraser
Col T E Spencer — Lieut J H K Stewart
Major H A Carleton — Lieut J G Crosthwaite
Major L A Waddell, M B I M S — Sub Comdr R Sharpe

WHY M. CASIMIR-PERIER RESIGNED.

A ROMANCE OF FRENCH ESPIONAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* gives the following story, "with the most absolute assurance that it is true," as the reason for the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier of the Presidency of the French Republic. War between France and Germany was (says the correspondent) only avoided by the coolness, the devotion, and the self-sacrifice of M. Casimir-Perier in disclaiming publicly, by the fact of his resignation, acts which he condemned.

About the middle of December, 1894, Count Munster addressed to the Emperor of Germany a detailed report on the developments in the Dreyfus affair, his condemnation, the reasons assigned, and everything connected with the affair. This long and complete report, addressed to the Emperor personally, was put in a special envelope, sealed with the arms of the Embassy, and placed among other official despatches in a bag entrusted to the usual courier, who should take it to Berlin and leave it at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This document was intercepted on French territory, photographed by the oxyhydrogen light, replaced in its envelope and in the valise and it reached the Emperor without any delay.

Several days later the Information Bureau at Berlin was informed by that at Brussels, which has the direction of the French Section that the photograph of a report to the Emperor was in the hands of the French Minister for War, and such exact information was given thereupon that there remained not the least doubt as to the correctness of the information. It was at once shown that the valise of the courier of the German Embassy had been opened, and the contents of the despatches which it contained communicated to the French Government.

The German Government at once gave instructions to Count Munster to demand his passports, basing this action on the principle of ex-territoriality, and considering this act of the French Government as a robbery similar to one committed in Germany, itself, and a personal offence against the Emperor.

The scene which took place at the Elysee in the grand salon of the ground-floor about Jan. 1, 1895, was, it seems, of the most extraordinary description. M. Casimir-Perier, overwhelmed with the suddenness of the revelation of Count Munster and his grave and threatening demeanour, was beside himself. He muttered excuses under the pressure of his indescribable emotion, and gave his word of honour, as Chief of the State, to Count Munster that he repudiated all connection with acts of this nature, and solemnly undertook to exert his influence and his authority as President to prevent their repetition in the future. Count Munster, who was worn out, desired nothing better than to be convinced, and left the President, assuring him that he would give his Sovereign an account of the interview, and would endeavour to satisfy him. As soon as he reached the Rue de Grenelle, he drew up an account of the audience, and sent it the same evening by special messenger to Berlin.

This second document was, like the former, intercepted, photographed, and the negative arrived within forty-eight hours at the French Ministry for foreign Affairs.

Some days passed, and then Count Munster one evening called suddenly at the Elysee. It was Jan. 12, 1895. He declared that M. Casimir-Perier that Germany, in order to avenge this new insult, would at once mobilize if a sufficient satisfaction were not at once given. The scene that followed was intensely dramatic. Count Munster collapsed into a fauteuil, a prey to the most violent feelings, and reproached M. Casimir-Perier with having dishonoured him in the eyes of his Emperor, to whom he had made solemn promises in the name of France on the word of honour given by M. Casimir-Perier. The latter, seated beside him, and crushed by the weight of this fresh revelation, did not know what to answer.

This time it seemed, indeed, as if nothing but war could wipe out the offence—the dreaded war. Mr. Casimir-Perier did not hesitate. "Tell your Emperor," he said, "that this satisfaction shall be given to him by myself, the President, repudiating publicly such outrages committed against a Power at peace with France. I do not want to sacrifice my country; I will leave the Presidency. Pray his Majesty to be satisfied."

Two days later M. Casimir-Perier published the letter resigning the Presidency, and the French public never knew why the ex-President of the Republic, broken and wounded to the heart, did not wish to return to his place in the Chambre des Deputes. When he left the Presidency he bade farewell for ever to political life so long as those who have the dignity and power have no care for the "good renown of France in the eyes of the world.

The facts given above are kept by the correspondent known to the Emperor William II., M. Casimir-Perier, Count Munster (German Ambassador in Paris), M. Dupuy (ex-President of the Council of Ministers), M. Hanotaux (Minister for Foreign Affair-), General Mercier, General de Boisdeffre, Commandant Schwartzkoppen, Colonel Sandherr, and Lieut.-Colonel Henry, both of whom are dead, and Esterhazy. To this number must be added all the Ministers of War, including M. de Cavaignac, and the chief Ministers of the Meline and Brisson Cabinets, as well as the members of the different Conseils de Guerre who have had the Dreyfus "dossier" in their hands—in all, more than fifty persons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says:—

The ex-President of the Republic, who recently returned from England, still absolutely declines, upon French territory, to go beyond his deposition at the Zola trial. No interview with him in the strict sense of the word, is possible. I may, however, venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that his journey across the Channel was as much dictated by conscientious motives as the revelations considered necessary by him to collect—a confessional spirit—which now exercises the military attaches of Europe. M. Casimir-Perier, who is the soul of honour, has become restive amid the complex irritations caused by the advocates of falsehood and misrepresentation. It was after full premeditation that he resigned his official burden, on the highest patriotic line. Yes, he did fling up his six months' occupancy of the Elysee, because he had been cruelly deceived by General Mercier and by the clique of the General Staff. The details must be left to a future which is imminent and immediate. I can only say that the interview with Captain Lebrun Renaud, in which that gallant officer assured the Chief of the State that Captain Dreyfus never owned, up to anything, cowardice, was not every sanitary precaution rigidly enforced, the mortality would be higher than it was. As regards the vast civil population, we had not only got to deal with epidemics, famine, and long-established modes of living, which obstructed improvement, but also ignorance, prejudice and religious scruples, which tended to make them doggedly resist all measures taken for the amelioration of their condition. But even the natives of India were being gradually educated into a better comprehension of the value of sanitary measures, and as time progressed it was to be hoped that under the firm and judicious administration of the authorities sanitation might prove as beneficial to them as it had been to others. He concluded by saying that evidently a great future was before preventive medicine, and they might confidently look to the eminent men of science who were now pursuing with such indefatigable zeal their researches into the mysteries of bacteriology for its fulfilment. But those who admired and appreciated their work the most and looked forward hopefully to its results were anxious that progress should not be retarded by hasty deduction and premature generalisation, which might only end in disappointment, however great might be the importance of the study of bacteriology and the various conclusions resulting from it. With regard to the origin, diffusion, and prevention of disease there were other factors of no less importance to be considered, and it could only be by the study of all these that they could hope to arrive at the complete knowledge which would enable them to fulfil the requirements of sanitary science.

Lord Beauchamp, in moving a vote of thanks to the president, remarked that it was a pity there were not present members of the Government to hear Sir Joseph Fayrer's views upon vaccination. (Hear, hear.) It was difficult to find words in which to condemn sufficiently strongly a Government which, having proposed to itself one course of action, had not the courage to carry it out to a conclusion. (Loud cheers.) In this question of vaccination and small-pox the worst had yet to come. (Hear, hear.)—Councillor Merriman, the honorary local treasurer, seconded the vote, which was carried.

THE STARVING ENGLISH FOLK IN CUBA.

"HERBS, HORSE, DOG, AND CAT."

THE following letter, dated Matanzas, Sept. 9, received by a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* from a relative in Cuba, throws a vivid light on the fearful state of things prevailing there:—We would have all died of starvation had the blockade latest longer. It is circulated that more than half the population in this province have died or are missing. It is one thing to talk about our destitution and quite another to have seen and experienced it. As the town was left completely bare of provisions we have been feeding on herbs dog, and cat, and that at a very high price. Tessajo, bacala, rice, bacon, beans, or bread were not to be had at any price and those who had any concealed it, so much were the houses searched by the military authorities. Even doors, fences and planks from the wooden houses were torn down and taken by force to serve as fuel to cook for the troops. I have never heard of anything like it before. Such immoralised people the Spaniards are when they are in anyway in a fix. If it had not been for the bad fix they were in, as regards obtaining food, they would have resisted longer. I would have fared very badly during the blockade, and would probably have been one of its victims had it not been for the kindness of Mr. D'Acosta, the British Consul, who, seeing my misery, favoured me once and awhile with cash and provisions, which the American Government had sent for the starving people. The provions I got very little of, as the Spaniards confiscated them, and took them to their barracks, saying that, as they were American property, they were contraband of war. Mr. D'Acosta was more free with cash but I preferred food, as there was no proper food to buy. But I had to do what all had to do—buy beef, herbs, &c., &c.—whatever it was, and not question anything—horse, dog, or cat. C——has stood the blockade well, as she goes to the hospital, and, without anyone inviting her, takes the lub and commences to wash and assist the sick just for a bite of food; otherwise she also would have been a victim to staration. In Havana they have one thing which we have not got here—viz., a cooking depot (Cocida Economico) kept up by the municipality, where poor or rich can get a breakfast or dinner for five cents and very good food at that, according to what people from Havana say. But Matanzas is too poor and too mean to have such a beneficial institution. Washerwoman and cooks were the only ones who could escape a living during the blockade.

When it is mentioned that the writer and those he writes of as being in similar circumstances to himself were among the well-to-do of Matanzas it can easily be surmised how terrible the situation has been for the starving Cubans.

THE POSITION AT FASHODA.

EGYPTIAN AND FRENCH FLAGS FLYING.

SIR H. KITCHENER has returned to Omdurman from Fashoda, where, as well as at Sobat, further up the Nile, he has established garrisons and hoisted the Egyptian flag. He informed Captain Marchand that the French must leave Fashoda, but Marchand declined to go without orders from his Government, though he has recognised that he would have been a victim of the Dervishes but for the Sirdar. It appears from further information received in Paris that the meeting between the Sirdar and Major Marchand was most cordial.

At a meeting of the French Cabinet on Sept. 27 the Foreign Minister stated that the British Ambassador had read to him on the previous evening the Sirdar's report of his meeting with Major Marchand at Fashoda. The Minister also said that the statement that the Government had sent any order to Major Marchand was entirely incorrect. The Colonial Minister is reported to have declared that the Government must await the arrival of despatches from Major Marchand before taking any action.

M. Trouillot, French Minister of the Colonies, is reported to have said, in the course of an interview on Sept. 28, that it must not be inferred from their pacific intensions and desire of conciliation that the French Government has a policy of abandonment. Before doing anything they must await the reports of the head of the mission. A collision between the British and French troops had been avoided, and everybody must rejoice at this. The Fashoda question and others involved in it would be settled in Europe, and not on the Nile, but the negotiations could not begin until Major Marchand's reports had been received. Till then things would remain as they are, and there would be no change in the orders given before the recent events.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Cairo correspondent states that Lord Edward Cecil arrives at Cairo on September 29, and will go through with the Fashoda despatches. The Sirdar, on disembarking at Fashoda (about September 18) shook hands with Captain Marchand, and they dined together the same evening. It is stated in official circles that the Khalifa's treasure, which was hidden in the desert, has been found, and is to the value of ten millions. It has now been forwarded to Cairo.

On Sept. 16, after two failures, Major Gordon, R.E. nephew of General Gordon, succeeded in blowing to the four winds the Mahdi's tomb. I believe (says *Telegraph's* correspondent) that the place and the enclosure have been obliterated, and the body destroyed. The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at Cairo states that the Mahdi's body has been cast into the Nile, and his head sent down country in order to stop pilgrimages to Omdurman.

Gedaref, the last remaining Dervish stronghold, was occupied by Colonel Parsons on Sept. 22, after severe fighting. No British officer was killed or wounded. The latest returns show that the Dervishes lost 1000 killed. The casualties of the Egyptians and irregulars were 300.

THE BATTLE OF OMDURMAN FORETOLD.

The *Spectator* prints the following letter from a correspondent:—"May I draw the attention of your readers to a somewhat remarkable prophecy concerning the Sudan War and the Battle of Kerrere or Omdurman? It is contained in the 'Memoirs of a Sudanese Soldier (Ali Effendi Gifoon),' a translation of which was published in the *Cornhill Magazine* for 1896 (pp. 337-38). Incidentally I should like to point out the close similarity between the prophetic description of Sayid Hassan regarding the end of the fight and the actual words of the newspaper correspondent who reported the scene—The field white with jibbah-clad corpses like a meadow dotted with snowdrifts. This is one of the nearest and most unmistakable accounts of second-sight or prevision with which I am acquainted." The following is a passage from the extract, reproduced from the memoirs of Ali Effendi:—

I remember the great Sayid Hassan el Morghani of Kassala uttering prophecies which were generally ridiculed then, but which are rapidly being justified as events go on. Sayid Hassan was the father of Sayid Ali el Morghani, who was at Suakin, and who is now so greatly respected as the representative of this powerful section of Moslems. Sayid Hassan was undoubtedly possessed of second sight, and I implicitly believe him to have been a Ragli Kashf (i.e., a man who could penetrate the mysteries of the future). Wild and improbable as his prophecies must have appeared to most of those who heard them at Kassala, yet his every utterance was received with profound respect, and gradually we saw one after another of his statements borne out by facts. The burden of Morghani's prophecies was that evil times were in store for the Sudan. The flame of fitna, or insurrection, would not first appear in the Sudan, but the fire would be kindled in Egypt itself. Then the whole Sudan would rise, and the people would not be appeased until the land had been deluged in blood and entire tribes had disappeared off the face of the earth. The work of reconquest and re-establishment of order would fall upon the Inglees, who after suppressing the revolt in Egypt, and gradually having arranged the affairs of that country, would finally occupy the Sudan, and would rule the Turk and the Sudanese together for a period of five year. The idea of the Turk being ruled by anyone was received with speciality: and on his being pressed to explain who and what these mighty Inglees were, he said they were a

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 27.

1-t Dragoon Guards—Capt F C L Hulton is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept

3rd Hussars—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—W M Tower vice W Goring promoted A M Tabor on augmentation Sec Lieut M Chinnery to be Lieutenant vice W M Tower

18th Hussars—Capt H A F C F S Greville to be Major vice R H Morrison promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay

Royal Artillery—Major H J Lyster to be Lieutenant Colonel vice F B Bunny appointed to the Staff, Capt E A Garside Tippinge to be Major vice W J Honner retired. The promotions to the rank of Major of the undermentioned Captains are antedated to Sept 5 1898:—C F Martel Instructor Artillery College, C S Meares Army Ordnance Dept, Brevet Col F R Wingate C B D S O A D C to the Queen Egyptian Army, J G E Wynne Instructor School of Gunnery, C E Engnan vice H J Lyster, The undermentioned Captains are seconded:—A D Young for service on the Staff Masterman S Williams for service as an Adjutant of Militia Artillery M C F Ward on the Indian Establishment whilst at the Staff College. The date of the seconding of Capt H R Adair is Sept 17 1898 and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 16 1898. The promotions to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—W J K Rettie to Sept 1 1898 vice A D Young, M M P Morrison on the Seconded List, H R Gotto vice C E English, A W Grepe vice M S Williams, E F Smith vice E C Pottinger to Sept 8 1898. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—H L Reed vice M C F Ward, R G Massy on augmentation, R E Pennethorne on augmentation, R E Tyler vice E A Garside Tippinge. Lieut R C Morris from the Seconded List to be Lieutenant vice H L Cotanghaan seconded Quar and Hon Capt F Ward is placed on retired pay. Riding Master and Hon Capt J Nunan M V O retires on retired pay. Surg Major W Mott to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Capt F Ward

Royal Engineers—Major C A Wood to be Lieutenant Colonel vice H L Wells C B deceased. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—J W Skipworth P R Betty

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut D W Cameron to be Lieutenant vice G L Derriman placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health

Coldstream Guards—Capt J R Hall to be Regimental Adjutant vice Capt S Earl who has vacated that appointment

Regimental District—Capt A G Spencer on completion of his period of service in each shall on and after regimental District (the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt) is placed on half pay

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt R Dawson to be Major, vice R T Bamford dead, retired

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Sec Lieut W M C Crowe to be Captain vice G Comecott killed in action and Lieut C O B Hamilton to be Lieute nant vice H C Mountifort seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa

Lincolnshire Regt—Sec Lieut R H Morant to be Lieutenant vice F W Saringer appointed Adjutant

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt C F Harrison is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers

Lancashire Fusiliers—Gent Cadet A E O Charlton from the R M College to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut J F W Thorne appointed Adjutant

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut D H Abercrombie Dick to be Captain in succession to Major A W A Blake Adjutant of Volunteers Sec Lieut the Hon M P Macnaghten to be Lieutenant vice D H A Dick

Royal Welch Fusiliers—The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for special extra regimental employment:—W A G Wilbraha A J Forbes

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Sec Lieut A H Wood to be Lieutenant vice H E Green seconded

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Lieut G C Ashworth to be Captain in succession to Major R D Neille appointed Commandant to the Depot Sec Lieut A Northen to be Lieutenant vice G C Ashworth

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Lieut F D Murray is seconded for service on the Staff The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut Lord G Stewart Murray is antedated to Aug 1, 1898 vice F D Murray

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Lieut C H Richards is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health

Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt—The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—O B Simpson vice S H Pedley seconded, M F Hickie Adjutant to complete establishment, Lieut R J Hope resigns his commission Sec Lieut C Bonham Carter to be Lieutenant vice O B Simpson

Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt G B Lempriere to be Major vice J G Wilde promoted Supernumerary Capt B E Ward to be Captain vice G B Lempriere

Durham Light Infantry—Brigade Major Lt Young to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Hon Capt W J Qualtrough retired

Highland Light Infantry—Lieut A N A Browne is seconded for service on the Staff The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut E F A Hume is antedated to Feb 3 1898 vice A N E Browne. Sec Lieut H T O Singleton to be Lieutenant vice C E Andrews seconded.

Royal Irish Rifles—Sec Lieut S K Flint to be Lieutenant vice A S D Westropp resigns.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut V T Worship is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut C Garvice to be Lieutenant vice C C Todd seconded

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Major T H Des Vœux Wilkinson D S O retires on retired pay Capt H F King Salter to be Major vice T H Des V Wilkinson D S O

West India Regt—Capt F R Loveband to be Major vice C W Young deceased

Indian Staff Corps—Col G Carystie is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary list The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants Indian Army:—J F N Tinley A P Williamson

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental Commandants or second in command Indian Army—W A Thompson A S C Learis

Staff—Major H A Kinloch the King's Royal Rifle Corps to be a district Inspector of Musketry Sec Capt R S J Le Marchant the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Capt M W J Elye A S C, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General vice Major R H L Warner A S C who has resigned that appointment

Army Pay Dept—Capt R A Vowell the Leicestershire Regt having resigned his combatant commission to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain

Brevet—Lt Col W G Knox C B R A to be Colonel

Memoranda—Lt Col R S Milloway V C I S C an Assistant Adjutant General in India is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, Lt Col J Swinton half pay Royal Artillery retires on retired pay, Qmr and Hon Major J D Emerson Provost Marshal Aldershot retires on retired pay, Qmr and Hon Lieut G A Usmar R A is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—A MacLeod to Pembroke and for command of fleet reserve at Chatham Oct 25

Commander—F S Nanwing to Icarus in command undated, D F Schuett to Terrible 8 Oct 10

Lieutenants—A Philpotts to Mars, A A Gordon to Trafalgar Sept 27, J W F Innes to Champion, Hon R C N Gamorne-Hardly, to Alexandra, C W Bruton and W R G Peirce to Ramillies, P G Watson to Mars 26 Sept 30 J M Cameron to Raleigh Sept 15, J K L Boomer and A S Summerville to Talavera, H W W Hope to Champion, L R Oliphant to Raleigh undated, F H Fosser to Resolution 7 Oct 17, A K Walsh to Vulcan 7 Sept 3, Hon H G Brand to Illustrious on completion, R A Bullen Smith for Barfleur additional C Graham Rex, to Defiance Oct 5, D M Anderson as First Lieutenant and S R Miller to Alecto Sept 21, Hon L J O Lambart to Alecto 4 undated, W F Bedwell F R Scarlett and W A Cooke-Hurle to Icarus additional Oct 1, G Stapleton to Cambridge additional for Gossamer N Sept 25, K C L Owen to Victory for Duke of Wellington undated, R W Johnston to Victorious 7 Sept 20, A H Oldham to Vivid for Thrasher Oct 6, V L Bowring to Alexandra, and C D S Raikes to Prince George undated

Sub-Lieutenants—S A Prichard to Illustrious for Griffen, J A Sim to Caesar, for earliest undated, H S Monroe to Alecto, G C W Crispin to Wildfire for Ariadne Sept 27, C B Fischer to Icarus additional, G A B Brooke to Victory for Crane Oct 1, R E Way to Alecto, A Corbet to Wildfire for Gannet Sept 25.

Midshipman—J C Hodgson to Victorious Sept 22.

Chief Engineer—S Swinney to Vivid for Gipsy Sept 1.

Engineers—E A W Read to Depiine, J J G Percy to Victory for Wizard Sept 22, G H Martin to Talbot additional for Hong Kong Yard Aug 3.

Assistant Engineers—W Bills to Pelcock Sept 22, W S Hin to Leander, A P Leahy to Sans Pareil, J Murphy to Pembroke for Bryal Sept 25.

Surgeons—A Alexander to Empress of India, J H Ferguson, to Thunder additional Sept 27

Staff Paymaster—B G Lloyd Evans to Hawke Oct 1

Paymaster—J Bewick to Icarus when commissioned undated

Assistant Paymasters—D C Roberts to Defiance, F Treglohan to Hardy in charge, A P Hughes to Lion and C B Roberts to Blake Oct 1

Clerk—A W B Messenger to Terrible Oct 1

Gunners S Crosscombe to Abyssinia, G Barrett to Alexandra, W J Pavey to Victory for Inflexible

Boatswains—J H Morgan to Illustrious for Q D D, S H Amerson to Caledonia Sept 21, W B Mann to Britannia Sept 29

Carpenter—F G J Guest to Northampton

COASTGUARD.

Surgeons and Agents—A Cluckie at Stranraer and Cairn Ryan, W J Anson at B to Whitenaven Sept 29

Admiralty Sept 15—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut A J Loane has been placed on retired list with permission to assume the rank of Commander Sept 9

Sept 21—The undermentioned Staff Engineers have been advanced to rank of Fleet Engineers in Her Majesty's Fleet—J Hamping Sept 3 and J Kerr Sept 6, Chief Engineer J A Murray has been advanced to rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet Aug 23 The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to rank of Assistant Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet—C B Roberts Aug 31 and E F Murray Sept 13

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 10 1857 Chief Boatswain M Twohy has this day been granted honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement

Sept 22—The undermentioned Acting Sub Lieutenants have been confirmed as sub-Lieuts in Her Majesty's Fleet—S R B Bicdut Sept 15 1897 and Hon S M A J Hay Dec 15 1897

In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Feb 22 1870 Fleet Paymaster W T Hencock has been placed on retired list of his rank Sept 9

Sept 23—Engr S Swinney has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 1728 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	201	101	3	305
Per mile of ky do.	12	6	..	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 95
Ditto to date ..... " 356

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind, Direction.	Wind, Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall, Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall, Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·814	Calm	1	92·6	65·1	65	...	13·70	−3·34
Sirsa	29·822	S E	2	100·3	65·3	59	...	6·40	−6·07
Delhi	29·796	Calm	3	91·2	68·9	70	...	13·35	−12·95
Agra	29·799	S W	1	93·0	69·9	63	...	21·82	−5·24
Jaunpore	29·845	W S W	3	87·3	68·1	76	0·11	44·29	...
Allahabad	29·817	S W	4	86·7	67·8	82	...	31·79	+15·48
Jhansi	29·817	S W	2	91·1	68·7	57	...	31·33	−3·02
Jacobabad	29·781	Calm	1	103·9	67·1	73	...	2·30	+0·17
Karachi	29·876	W S W	9	85·1	75·5	81	...	2·81	−3·27
Veyport	29·845	W N W	1	96·6	66·0	29	...	17·65	−9·46
Ajmere	29·867	S W	1	93·1	66·7	40	...	11·98	−7·87
Deesa	29·795	S S E	5	103·4	65·0	42	...	15·97	−10·05
Ahmedabad	29·885	Calm	1	98·2	69·1	48	...	6·50	...
Baij	29·854	Calm	5	102·3	74·9	54	...	14·20	−0·39
Cudjkot	29·891	W	1	99·1	68·8	55	...	15·30	−12·31
Ghadechi	29·902	W S W	4	99·6	67·8	58	...	30·72	...
Veraval	29·891	N	7	86·1	70·3	56	...	12·5	...
Neemuch	29·913	W N W	5	95·8	64·7	39	...	27·88	−2·61
Indore	29·911	N	2	90·7	62·1	52	...	39·31	+6·75
Sangor	29·892	W S W	3	85·3	68·1	63	...	60·95	+9·90
Jubulpore	29·831	S S W	2	89·1	64·7	85	...	67·8	+19·17
Hoshangabad	29·927	S	1	90·7	64·7	74	...	59·20	+5·97
Khandwa	29·928	S	3	95·7	69·6	61	...	25·21	−4·15
Raipur	29·803	Calm	4	87·3	68·2	83	...	49·35	+9·61
Nagpur	29·908	Calm	5	92·7	66·1	61	...	49·01	+3·91
Amraoti	29·930	W S W	5	93·7	67·8	61	...	29·66	−1·11
Akola	29·905	Calm	2	94·9	61·4	57	...	30·10	−12·87
Surat	29·967	Calm	...	92·5	70·1	74	...	75·76	−14·79
Malegaon	29·918	W N W	9	95·9	73·6	53	...	14·91	−7·27
Bombay	29·914	E S E	8	87·9	79·0	88	...	75·81	+2·41
Poona	29·936	N W	6	92·5	67·9	80	...	24·51	+2·05
Ahmednagar	29·924	Calm	3	90·3	63·0	59	...	15·32	...
Aurangabad	29·917	Calm	2	93·9	62·2	37	...	21·61	...
Sholapur	29·898	N E	6	91·7	72·5	35	...	33·58	+6·03
Ratnagiri	29·894	S E	5	88·9	75·4	83	0·18	71·88	+11·53
Belgaum	29·919	N N W	7	83·7	66·8	88	0·02	42·23	+2·19
Goa	29·905	S N E	3	84·0	77·4	96	0·46	100·54	...
Karwar	29·886	N E	2	84·2	76·5	91	0·29	128·94	+10·49
Mangalore	29·915	N N E	2	87·3	73·4	83	..	106·04	+9·38
Calicut	29·891	Calm	7	86·7	76·0	82	..	89·97	+9·17
Cochin	29·887	N	F	87·9	76·1	84	0·02	85·19	+7·28
Bangalore	29·940	W	5	79·7	66·8	86	0·17	19·41	−0·87
Seconder Abad	29·891	N W	5	91·6	69·5	64	..	26·04	−1·50
Masulipatam	29·886	N W	5	92·1	78·1	93	...	35·84	+5·18
Bellary	29·900	W	5	91·2	72·7	60	1·11	11·35	−1·66
Cuddapah	29·875	N E	L	93·1	77·9	66	...	14·02	−9·33
Madras	29·861	S S W	4	92·5	75·6	76	...	55·31	+4·91
Trichinopoly	29·867	S	...	89·9	72·1	87	0·71	9·47	+1·81
Pamban	29·886	W N W	5	95·5	71·9	80	1·05	10·49	−4·26
Negapatam	29·868	S W	6	91·5	76·4	81	...	14·47	+0·03
Colombo	29·902	S E	7	85·9	75·9	81	0·05	35·37	+6·34
Aden	29·910	E	21	89·2	80·3	70	...	0·05	−0·37

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

* Corrected the Rainfall on the 9th September, being 2·08 instead of 0·08.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Veraval, Jubulpore, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Mysore. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Neemuch. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 104° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 51° at Akola. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy at Sholapur, Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary and Coimbatore, about an inch of rain has fallen at Bellary (1·11") and Trichinopoly (1·05"); light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore and Coimbatore; and a few drops at Belgaum, Cochin and Colombo. The isobars indicate that the weather to the north of Latitude 28° and to the east of Longitude 80° is unsettled. Local scattered showers are to be expected in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 15.

Saturday: Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in the Peninsula, and briskly to rapidly in Chota Nagpur, South Bihar and south-west Bengal. The depression in Bengal has advanced north northeastward during the past 24 hours, and is now breaking up at the foot of the Sikking hills. Strong cyclonic winds have prevailed in north and Central Bengal and west Assam, but are now falling off rapidly. Conditions are slightly abnormal in South Bengal as pressure is Low at Sangor Island and winds have shifted to the north. On the whole it is probable that this is of little signification, and that fine dry weather will set in over Bengal in the next 48 hours. General rain has fallen in Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Chota Nagpur; light to moderate over the greater part of the area, but heavy in some parts of North and Central Bengal. Berhampore reports seven inches and Bogra five. Temperature is largely below normal in Bengal, more especially in Assam and North Bengal, where it is eight degrees in defect. The Sind depression is moving eastwards and filling up, and is of little importance as fine clear weather obtains generally in Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·929
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·813
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) ..	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·2
General Directions of wind* ..... W, SSE, W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	109
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the months	0·46
" year	73·94
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 15th Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—October 15.

10 p.m.	81·6

SUNDAY—October 16.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	87·4

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

The dietetic value of Cocoa depends
1st—On the proper adjustment of the fat.
2nd—On the miscibility and solubility of the Cocoa Powder.
By VAN HOUTEN'S Special Process

1. The superabundance of natural fat, which renders crude cocoa unacceptable to the public, has been properly reduced and thereby—
2. The proportion of the more valuable compounds of the cocoa, including the flesh-forming substances, have been necessarily increased.
3. Van Houten's Cocoa contains also more of the valuable natural phosphates, and is, therefore, of greater dietetic usefulness. In this respect it more nearly approaches milk than other cocoas.
4. It is almost perfectly miscible, and of greatly increased solubility; thus a cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa is richer, fuller, and, so to say, more pleasant to the palate than a cupful of that of any other maker, while its increased real solubility necessarily augments its digestibility.

VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa contains no added starch or sugar or any substance foreign to the cocoa bean.

Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [1

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.
Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY RELIABLE BRAND.
TOILET SOAP, 6d. Tablets. PRICKLY-HEAT SOAP, 6d. & 1s. Bars.
Each containing 10 per cent. purest Carbolic. (Used by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, when in India).
Pleasantly perfumed for Bath or Toilet. Very serviceable as preventives of Prickly-Heat and other Skin Irritation.
TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE
Calvert's 20 PER CENT. CARBOLIC SOAP.
1s. Tablets in Metal Box (English Rate). If used at Bedtime, it will prevent Mosquito Bites.
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER. Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE** TRADE MARK.
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased conditions of the System, caused by the agency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphorite Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils, is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"ANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6d per tablet. Sold in a box of 3.
Darling Brand
Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late Lord CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
AGENTS:—TEACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

NOTICES.

"Help!"

Nobody can describe the tortures of neuralgia. No human words will convey an idea of the awful pains that shoot through the sufferer's head. If red-hot wires were substituted for the nerves, the pain would be no greater.

Throughout the world cries for help are going up from the sands of life. The help is at hand. It is

Little's Oriental Balm

If all people could only be made to understand that this remedy acts upon Neuralgia like a touch of the wizard's wand, what a shout of thankfulness would go up! It would reverberate around the earth.

No case of neuralgia ever existed or ever will exist that Little's Oriental Balm did not or will not relieve and cure. One of the mysteries of the century is the fact that so many people suffer untold agonies from Neuralgia when there is no use for it at all.

Little's Oriental Balm
is sold throughout the civilized world by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors at
R. 1 per Bottle.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Dr. for a box of Dr. Sheppard's Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 276, Farringdon Street, London (Engl). Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Hold in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
VIRCHOW.

"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others.
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

THE REMINGTON.
WRITERTYPE
The Original and the Standard Writing Machine the World

Excels in Legibility and Beauty of Work, Ease, and Convenience of Operation, Simplicity, Durability and Speed.
Writes Capitals and Small Letters, Punctuation Marks Figures, Commercial Signs, Accented Letters, etc., in any Language that employs the Roman Character, as well as some that do not. Can be equipped on order for the special requirements of Political, Commercial, Legal Literary Scientific, or Medical users.
Illustrated Catalogue sent on Application.
WARDEN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
F, Hummum Street Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwv' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayvna, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.
15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar and Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.
22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.
24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurus.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.
1. The Navels—Navel Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.
a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

NOTICES.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

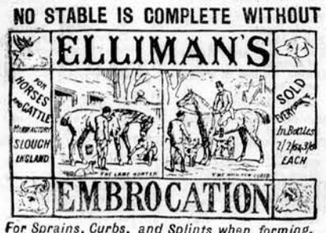
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.

Price Lists Free.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Ironmongers & Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING

to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 257, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

The difference between the cost per dozen bottles of Aerated Waters made from cheap or from best Essences is most trifling. The difference in quality is most marked.

TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES

REGISTERED

ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET

ESSENCES OF GINGER, LEMON, ORANGE &c.

HOP ALE AND GINGER ALE ESSENCES.

Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.

HAY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HULL

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

No Manufacturer using ordinary Essences can compete with one using HAY'S preparations. Write at once for a List, which will be sent post

---

PRESIDENTS OF MESSES & CLUB STEWARDS SHOULD TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THE ABOVE.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-14 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

FAC-SIMILE OF ORDER FROM ROYALTY!

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 sizes.

Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Dec. 20th, 1895.

H. C. Ruy Kersteen, Lieutenant-Detailed, Hyde Germany

Sir I beg you to send me by return 6 bottles of Koko for the hair. You receive by P.O. 33/- If possible let me have it by Wednesday morning as it is for HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS VICTORIA Of Schaumberg Lippe.

(Grandaughter of Queen Victoria and Sister to the German Emperor.)

ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER! ROYAL ORDER!

DRAWING an OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.

Late Hours, Fagged, Unnatural Excitement, breathing Impure Air, too rich food, Alcoholic drink, Gouty, Rheumatic, and other blood poisons, Fevers, Chills, Feverish Colds, Throat Irritation, Sleeplessness, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Skin Eruptions, want of appetite, Sourness of Stomach, &c., &c;—Use

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it *you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.

N & C RAINCOAT

("Perramus" Proof).

Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

DURABILITY—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.

HEALTHINESS—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.

HOT CLIMATES—Heat improves the rainproof quality

To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.

Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.

Insist on N & C "Perramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

Digitized by Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. ce Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Delicious Jelly

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

HUNTLY BLEND OF

ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

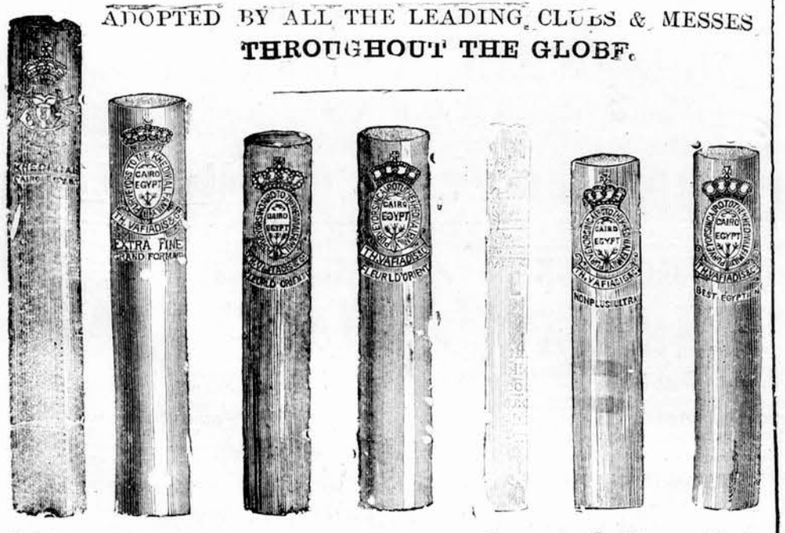
THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

Th. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.



Per 00 Rs. 7. Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8. Rs. 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Th. VAFIADIS & Co.

69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

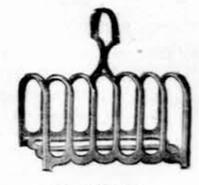
Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, s. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate ut Glass Bo.

ated Mounts, Oak Frame, atent Lock, Rs. 52.

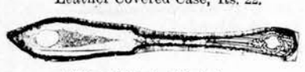
Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8



Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

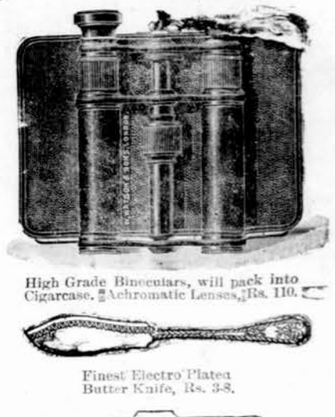


Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. (7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality. Rs. 20, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15

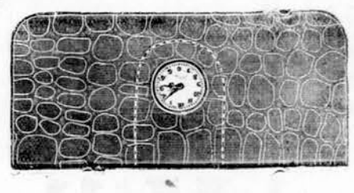


High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling. Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.



Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Knife Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 25.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

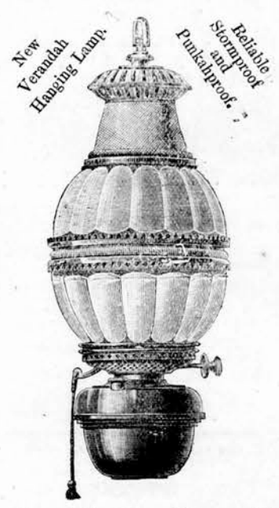
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAMPS! NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS! LANTERNS!

R. DITMAR

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

BOMBAY



Remarkably Cheap. Price, complete with Patent Stormproof Duplex Burner, Storm Globe and Punkah Protector. Rs. 22-8.

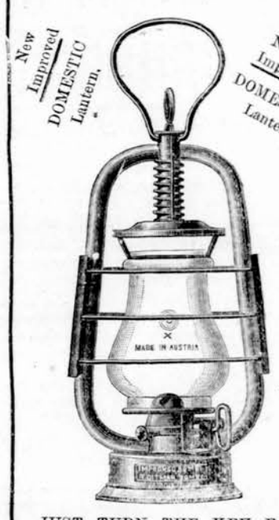
NEW CATALOGUE

No. 7.

NEW STOCK.

GREAT

REDUCTIONS.



JUST TURN THE KEY FROM LEFT TO RIGHT AND THE GLOBE IS LIFTED FOR LIGHTING.

THE BEST LANTERN UP TO DATE

POSITIVELY HURRICANEPRO

JUST TRY ONE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules —superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

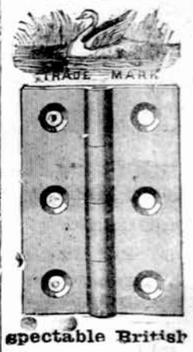
YOU CAN TAKE

MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

GOLD & Co.'s



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.

Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.